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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
 Showers. Temp. 61-66 (27-18). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 61-66 (27-18).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 1

Belgium	65 F.	Lebanon	70 F.
Denmark	65 F.	Luxembourg	64 F.
France	61-66 F.	Marocco	70 F.
Germany	65 F.	Netherlands	64 F.
Greece	65 F.	Nigeria	70 F.
Ireland	65 F.	Portugal	64 F.
Italy	65 F.	Spain	64 F.
Japan	65 F.	Sweden	64 F.
South Africa	65 F.	Switzerland	64 F.
Taiwan	65 F.	Turkey	70 F.
U.S.A.	65 F.	U.S. Military	64 F.
U.S.S.R.	65 F.	Yugoslavia	64 F.



MONEY MEN—International currency traders around the exchange desk at the Paris stock exchange yesterday.

Americans Held Captive 2½ Days

Uganda Releases 112 Peace Corps Volunteers

By Charles Mohr
 NAIROBI, Kenya, July 9 (AP)—President Idi Amin of Uganda today ordered the release of 112 American Peace Corps volunteers he had held captive for almost 2½ days.

Gen. Amin permitted the Peace Corps volunteers to leave Uganda after he received a cable from President Sekou Mbofui of neighboring Zaire assuring him that the Americans had been invited to come to Zaire, most of them to teach in secondary schools.

The president had detained them just before noon Saturday, saying he suspected they might be "mercenaries" or Israeli Zionists planning to exploit unrest in central Africa. The volunteers were taken into custody after their plane landed in Entebbe, Uganda, to refuel and was then called back to the airport after take-off with the threat that it would be pursued by Ugandan military jets.

American officials in Uganda said the volunteers were unharmed, unalarmed and in good spirits. An East African Airways jet flew to Entebbe from Nairobi this afternoon to pick them up. The aircraft took off for Kinshasa from Entebbe at 7:03 p.m. East African time, U.S. spokesmen said.

French Vessel Trails Protest Ship

Frigate From New Zealand Near A-Test Zone

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 9 (Reuters)—A French minesweeper shadowed the New Zealand frigate Otago in the Pacific today as warnings from Paris indicated that atmospheric nuclear tests would resume sometime after tomorrow at Mururoa Atoll.



A reporter aboard the Otago said that the frigate was followed for four hours by the minesweeper less than 120 miles from Mururoa. The reporter said that the two warships conducted an elaborate "cat-and-mouse" series of maneuvers, both changing course and speed several times in a heavy rain squall this morning.

The Otago was trying to establish whether the 300-ton minesweeper was actually shadowing her, and this seemed obvious as she followed Otago's movements before pulling away after four hours.

New Zealand Prime Minister Norman Kirk said tonight that France had no right to use international waters as a testing zone, and said that the frigate's protest against the tests would continue.

The Otago, with a junior cabinet minister aboard, sailed from Auckland last month on a voyage described by Mr. Kirk as a "silent witness to the tests, which are bitterly opposed by New Zealand."

Mr. Kirk has said that there would be no confrontation at sea and has denied that the Otago is a weapon of "gunboat diplomacy." The frigate is expected to rendezvous with the Royal Australian Navy oiler, Supply, tomorrow to take on fuel, fresh food and mail.

A decree issued in Paris yesterday cut the previously announced danger zone from 120 miles around Mururoa to 72 miles, which includes the 13-mile territorial limit surrounding the French-owned atoll. Under the decree, the admiral in charge of the nuclear experimental center at Mururoa is instructed to clear shipping from the danger zone, beginning Wednesday.

The New Zealand government is expected to order the Otago into the 72-mile zone soon. Mr. Kirk said that while he thought the frigate would probably be sent

into the zone, "at this point, no specific order has been given that the ship should."

Rogers, on Prague Visit, Signs Consular Accord

By Flora Lewis

PRAGUE, July 9 (NYT)—Secretary of State William P. Rogers signed a consular convention with Czechoslovakia here today which both sides said could be the beginning of new, normal relations between the two countries.

Mr. Rogers made a 22-hour stop here on his way home from the European Security Conference in Helsinki, to register another step toward smoother East-West relations, which the conference set as its goal.

The invitation was issued by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek last fall when he met with Mr. Rogers at the United Nations, but the date for the visit was set at the last minute.

Mr. Choupek said pointedly in his speech after the signing ceremony, "We are happy that together with our best friends, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, we have contributed to the positive results achieved in the international arena."

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But New Tests Are Foreseen

Dollar Fluctuates on Reports Of Central Bank Intervention

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
 BASEL, July 9 (NYT)—Fired by reports of imminent central bank intervention, the dollar made substantial gains in foreign exchange trading today, but market specialists said that they still expect last week's lows to be tested.

There was a fair amount of confusion in the markets stemming from the declaration of central bank governors here during the weekend that "necessary technical arrangements are in place to implement" a policy of defending the dollar's fast-eroding international value.

Foreign governments, fearful that the slide of the dollar—and along with it the pound—will damage their export industries, have put considerable pressure on Washington to mobilize American reserve assets and to borrow internationally, if necessary, to support the dollar.

The United States has preferred to leave the play to market forces alone, but the government, combined with statements today

● A U.S. bank raised its prime rate to 8.5 percent today, but cut the rate to 8.25 percent after government pressure. Page 9.

from several capitals, heightened speculation that an international support operation may be near.

In Bonn, a German government spokesman said he hoped that the decisions made in Basel would show their effect in the next few days.

In Brussels, Finance Minister Willy de Clercq of Belgium said that central bank governors anticipated making the equivalent of \$12 billion in their own currencies available to the United States in short-term credits as part of the support operations.

American officials have remained silent on exactly what, if anything, is being planned.

The authorities evidently hope to fight any speculation that they may want to sell dollars for strong currencies like German marks or Swiss francs. They can frighten the speculators with the threat of massive intervention, which could mean large losses for dollar sellers.

At the same time, the authorities' strategy appears to be to keep the speculators guessing about the time and the amounts of any interventions.

The authorities fear that once speculators know that a particular rate is being defended rigidly, large quantities of dollars will be offered to the market to test the rate.

The market's confusion was seen in the erratic patterns of rates today.

Against the Swiss franc, for instance, the dollar opened strongly at 2.7650, fell to 2.71 in the late morning, rose again to a high of 2.82 in the late afternoon and fell back to close at 2.7715. Last Friday, the Swiss franc closed at 2.88.

Similar swings were seen in the dollar rates against German marks, French francs and other strong European currencies.

The dollar closed at 2.3350 German marks, against 2.28 marks Friday, and at 3.96 French financial francs against 3.89 on Friday.

The late afternoon buying of dollars, traders said, was the result of a news item on the Reuters ticker from Zurich quoting central bank sources as expecting intervention to begin soon.

In hectic market trading that was described as nearly as active as Friday, when sheer turmoil reigned in several instances, dealers tried to protect themselves against the sharp swings in rates by widening their buying and selling margins for currencies.

A foreign currency dealer in a Zurich bank said that if the U.S. Federal Reserve does not start intervening in the next few days, the dollar rates would

probably start drifting lower again.

But, he added, if the Fed does intervene this will undoubtedly attract new dollar sales.

The Zurich specialist put his finger on one of the major problems the central bankers face in trying to work out a policy that would be credible to multinational corporate treasurers, commercial bankers, managers of oil kingdom funds, rich investors, importers and exporters and other

porters and exporters and other so-called speculators who play the foreign exchange markets.

For even though the dollar has reached a level that practically everyone feels are excessively low, pressure on the rate continues. This results from several forces.

One is that the United States is still running a deficit in its international accounts, which has the effect of continuing to flood the world with more dollars than it can absorb. Another is the lack of confidence in Wall Street.

Furthermore, as the dollar has declined in value, there has been a move out of dollars as the basic currency for international business. Less involving is done now in dollars, foreign trade experts say, and more involving is being done in stronger currencies.

Additionally, some smaller nations are still selling the dollars (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

abuses of the Department of Agriculture's handling of the affair that cost U.S. taxpayers and farmers," said Rep. John Melcher, D., Mont., a member of the House Agriculture Committee who requested the study.

The department continued to pay out the export subsidy "because of a relationship with the grain exporting firms that was too cozy and because they were determined that the Russian wheat sale had to be contracted during the summer portion of the 1973 campaign year," Mr. Melcher said.

Rep. Pierre S. du Pont, 4th, R., Del., who also requested the report, called it "damning" and said, "I'm appalled by the laziness and tunnel vision they found to be normal operating procedure in the department."

The sale to Russia was the largest private grain (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The sale to Russia was the largest private grain (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



HANOI OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW—Premier Pham Van Dong and senior Communist party official Le Duan arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks. Seen standing while riding in a motorcade are, from left, Mr. Dong, President Nikolai Podgorny, Premier Alexei Kosygin, Mr. Duan and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

On \$200,000 Vesco Contribution

Mitchell Asks Dropping of Charges

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell claimed today that the government improperly interjected the Watergate issue before a grand jury that indicted him over a secret \$200,000 contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign. He asked that the charges be dropped.

"It presumptively leveraged the grand jury toward indictment," defense lawyers charged in a pretrial hearing. They were joined by attorneys for another defendant, former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans.

In Washington, Mr. Mitchell told Senate investigators in private questioning today that he never discussed the Watergate scandal in detail with President Nixon and that he believes Mr. Nixon did not know about the planning of the bagging or its cover-up, sources said. His public testimony begins tomorrow.

His lawyers argued in federal court here that his May 10 indictment in the campaign contribution case also affected the Washington hearings by prejudicing "Mr. Mitchell's ability to properly defend himself with regard to Watergate."

Mr. Mitchell is expected to deny that he specifically authorized or participated in the Watergate case. Meanwhile, he asked that the government be forced to disclose any "electronic surveillance" it may have used against him in the New York case.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans are accused of conspiring to accept the \$200,000 campaign contribution from financier Robert L. Vesco, in return for exerting influence in his behalf during a Securities and Exchange Commission inquiry into his affairs.

They also are accused of trying to cover up the contribution during an SEC hearing that eventually led to a civil suit against Mr. Vesco. The money eventually was returned to Mr. Vesco.

Other defendants in the case are Mr. Vesco and New Jersey lawyer Harry Sears.

Mr. Mitchell resigned as attorney general to head Mr. Nixon's re-election campaign, and Mr. Stans was his chief fundraiser.

In court papers, Mr. Mitchell's attorneys said he was asked before the grand jury last March 20 whether he had ever met with E. Howard Hunt Jr., or Donald Segretti in April, 1972, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

"You must be kidding," Mr. Mitchell was quoted in reply. "I certainly did not. I testified previously I've never met either one of them in my life."

"E. Howard Hunt, of course, was well known to this grand jury as one of the convicted Watergate burglars," the defense argued in the motion for dismissal. "Donald Segretti was gaining equivalent fame as the alleged chief political saboteur of the 1972 Republican campaign."

U.S. Airline Asks Return of Campaign Gift

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—American Airlines said today that it had formally requested the return of a \$55,000 illegal corporate contribution it has admitted making to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

An airline spokesman said the request was made by the company's legal counsel on Friday, the same day the airline publicly confessed to making the donation.

American Airlines chairman George A. Spater said then that the money was given after Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer, Herbert W. Kalmbach, asked for \$100,000 from the company. Federal election laws forbid corporate contributions to political campaigns,

West Berlin Crowd Attacks Wall After Shooting Incident

BERLIN, July 9 (AP).—The French military government today expressed its sympathy with an enraged West Berlin crowd that tore a gaping hole in the Communist wall during the weekend.

The French statement said the crowd was so outraged by the systematic use of weapons by East German border guards that it spontaneously demonstrated its condemnation of "this inhuman conduct."

At the same time, the Western commandants issued a joint statement regretting that the Communists were carrying out their shoot-to-kill orders at a time that many were hoping for a reduction of tensions in Europe. This was an apparent reference to the just-completed first phase of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. East Germany was represented at the Helsinki conference.

Wall Is Attacked

An angry crowd of several hundred West Berliners ripped a six-foot hole in the wall early yesterday after Communist border guards opened fire and killed.

U.S. Aircraft Sought For Aid in Drought

BRUSSELS, July 9 (AP).—The Common Market has appealed to the United States and other NATO countries for planes to carry food to the drought-stricken West Sahara area of Africa, an EEC official said today.

He said 21 planes from the EEC countries and three from the United States are now available to help the 7 million people affected. More are expected from the United States and Canada, he added, but a total of 50 will be needed in July and August.



IF SCOTCH AND BOURBON DRINKERS agree on anything, it's the smooth sipping taste of Jack Daniel's.

You see, Jack Daniel's isn't really bourbon. Nor is it scotch. It's in a class all its own called Tennessee Sippin' Whiskey. And this mellow category seems to suit almost everyone's taste. The reason is an "extra blessing" we give Jack Daniel's called charcoal mellowing. Each drop is seeped through 12 feet of hard maple charcoal, and what trickles forth days later is a rare, smooth-sippin' whiskey like none other in the world.

You'll taste the difference yourself by asking for Jack Daniel's at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by one of the bars or restaurants listed below.



CHARCOAL
MELLOWED
DROP
BY DROP

BARs, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS

FRANCE

Paris
Fatchon
Hotel Ritz
Mille Cote
Sourire Club
Hotel de Paris
Bar Americain
Hotel Holiday Inn
Golf du Mont Ape
Bers Privés du Casino
Napoli
Mileau
Cavalieri Hotel
Dorco Hotel
Carillon-Seminar Hotel
France-Europe Hotel
Allegria Bar
Firenze
Excelsior Italia Hotel
Grand Hotel
Villa S. Domenico Hotel
Villa Medici Hotel
La Loggia Restaurant
Carlo Restaurant
Palazzo Bar
Napoli
Excelsior Hotel
Rivoli Hotel
Vesuvio Hotel
Mediterraneo Hotel
Nobis
Excelsior-Belvedere Hotel
Punta Antino Hotel
Jolly-Terrace Hotel
Mazzetta Hotel
Cassella Hotel
Isabella & Royal Sporting Hotel

GERMANY

Kaiserhof
Arms
Alte Post
San Francisco
Dischneider
Bredendach Hof
Park Hotel
Frankfurt
Intercontinental
Parkhotel
Frankfurter Hof
Frankfurt
Bren
Salsitz
Mocambo
Burgdorf/NE
Hotel Touring
Dancing Palace
Crown-Sun-Serra
Eurell
Hotel Golf
Hotel Royal
Gasthof
Hotel Astoria
Hotel de la Gare
Hotel Beau-Rivage
Lussane
La Graciosa
Pub des 3 Carats
Belle Epouse
Tabaris

SPAIN

Madrid
Restaurante Ball Hall
Puerto Polanco
Hotel Formentor
Palma de Mallorca
Restaurante La Catedral
Club del Mar
Ponte Christo
Restaurante El Patio
San Antonio/Hotel
Hotel Fenicia
Hotel Palmyra
Santa Eulalia/Hotel
San Miguel/Hotel
Hotel Hacienda Macanema
Lluis
Restaurante Sta. Catalina
Restaurante El Vato
Restaurante Celler Refugio
La Catedral
Nina Cui
Sa Toca

IRELAND

Dublin
New Jury's Hotel
Gresham Hotel
Shelbourne Hotel
Rathfarnham
Park Hotel
Sky View
Hillier
Amsterdam
Esso Hotel
Kokor Hotel
Maggie's Hotel
Dunlough
De Vilt Village
Indisch Restaurant Ball

NETHERLANDS

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Restaurant Duddell
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Esso Hotel
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UNITED KINGDOM

London
The White Elephant Club
Holiday Inn
The Westbury
Crown Court House
Avenue-De-Park
Brown Hotel

GREECE

Athens
King Mino
Nestor
Orpheides
Ireland
Dublin
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1966 Mao Swim A Fake, Chinese Defector Says

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—The House of Representatives' Internal Security Committee says it will take testimony from a former member of China's water polo team who contends that a swim by Mao Tse-Tung in 1966 was a "fairy tale."

The witness scheduled for the committee's hearings tomorrow is identified by the panel as Wu Shu-jen, 38, a former of the Chinese Communist party, a former bodyguard for Chairman Mao and a defector who "escaped from the Chinese mainland by swimming to Hong Kong in 1969."

The committee said Mr. Wu was bodyguard for Chairman Mao when the Chinese leader went swimming in the Yangtze River in 1966. The panel added that a more publicized swim by Mr. Mao 10 years later was described by Mr. Wu as a fairy tale.

Parcel Post Available Between U.S., China

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—The U.S. Postal Service announced yesterday that parcel post mail now is available between the United States and China.

Parcels mailed to China will be forwarded to the Kwangchow post office in China; incoming parcels will be handled at the Oakland, Calif., or San Francisco post offices, the Postal Service said.

Officials said that parcels may be sent by air or surface transport.

Bhutto Wins Right to Deal With Dacca

Recognition Indicated If POWs Are Freed

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 9 (AP).—The Pakistan National Assembly gave President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto authority tonight to recognize Bangladesh.

Bangladesh formerly was East Pakistan. It became an independent state after the India-Pakistan war of December, 1971.

Mr. Bhutto, in an opening speech to the Assembly, indicated he would not use the authority to recognize Bangladesh until all 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war are repatriated and Bangladesh drops plans to try 197 of them.

"It is obvious that with our prisoners of war in captivity and with the talk of bringing some of them to trial in Dacca or anywhere outside Pakistan, the time is not appropriate" for recognition, he said.

Emotional Speech

Mr. Bhutto later wound up night-long assembly discussions with an emotional speech in which he blasted the opposition parties, some of which had supported recognition of Bangladesh in the past, for having walked out of the debate. He accused them of being agents of India.

When Mr. Bhutto made his opening speech, nearly all the opposition members, comprising about a third of the 146-member house, walked out in an apparent protest against the president's remarks.

Mr. Bhutto said India no longer wanted Pakistan to recognize Bangladesh because New Delhi feared the two Muslim nations might again form close ties, even without a formal association.

He argued that Pakistan should recognize Bangladesh because such an act would prevent Indian domination of the new nation.

Mr. Bhutto acknowledged that Bangladesh had become a reality and made remarks apparently aimed at reconciliation. "The relationship between Pakistan and Bangladesh cannot but be governed by the spirit of mutual forgiveness and understanding, which is of the essence of Islamic traditions," he said.

Canada Asks Truce-Unit Halt Until Reds Free Two Captives

SAIGON, July 9 (Reuters).—Canada today asked the International Commission of Control and Supervision to suspend normal business until the Viet Cong frees two Canadian truce observers.

The Viet Cong admitted today that it was detaining the two young captains, Ian Patten, 28, and Fletcher Thomson, 27, who disappeared 11 days ago.

The commission agreed to decide on the Canadian request on Wednesday.

The two men apparently were stopped at a Viet Cong road block in a rubber plantation, 35 miles east of Saigon.

The Canadians, who had blacked out news on the negotia-



WIRED FOR WAR—South Vietnam militiaman on patrol near Cu Chi in the Saigon area. He is framed in large coil of razor wire which is similar in kind to the barbed.

Cambodia Rebels Set Tanker Ablaze in Ambush of Convoy

PHNOM PENH, July 9 (AP).—Insurgent forces ambushed a Mekong River supply convoy bound for Phnom Penh today and set an oil tanker ablaze with rocket and cannon fire, military sources reported.

The rebels struck from both banks at the convoy of 12 rice barges, six tankers and a munitions barge despite a protective umbrella of U.S. planes based in Thailand and covering fire from Cambodian gunboats, the sources said. Low monsoon clouds ham-

pered the strafing and bombing. The convoy was reported to have reached a point opposite the town of Banam, where the Mekong runs through two narrow channels, 29 miles from the capital.

"The enemy are dug in in deep bunkers on both river banks and bombs just don't seem to be hurting," one source said. "They go underground when planes appear and come up shooting when they have gone away."

The fate of the crew of the burning tanker was not known. Several other vessels were reported hit, but less seriously.

Nearly all government fuel supplies reach the capital from South Vietnam via the perilous 60-mile trip up the Mekong River.

Two tugboats and two barges laden with rice and cement arrived in Phnom Penh Friday. But a Philippine freighter in the same convoy was scuttled to prevent it from falling into the hands of Khmer Rouge insurgents after shellfire knocked out the steering gear.

The freighter was hit in the same area where the latest convoy ran into trouble.

South Vietnamese Navy boats and aircraft shelled the supplies as far as the Vietnam-Cambodia border and then hand over the escort job to American warplanes, Cambodian helicopters and river patrol boats.

Pilot Who Balked Assails B-52 Use in Cambodia War

BANGKOK, July 9 (UPI).—An American B-52 bomber pilot charged with disobeying orders to fly a mission over Cambodia said Friday that he refused on the grounds of moral opposition to the bombing and because "the destructive power of B-52s is totally unnecessary in that war."

Capt. Donald E. Dawson, 26, of Danbury, Conn., said he told superiors on June 21 that he would not fly because "the morality of the bombing of Cambodia bothered me. I just got to the point where I decided I did not want to do it anymore."

Capt. Dawson, an Air Force Academy graduate, is undergoing an investigation by the military equivalent of a grand jury, which could lead to a court-martial.

He said in a telephone interview from U Tapao Air Base, 70 miles south of Bangkok, that on an earlier tour last year he had flown missions over Laos and South Vietnam, but that the war in Cambodia was another matter.

"It bothered me some before," he said, "but in Laos and Vietnam there was some possibility the bombing was doing some good. In Cambodia there is no rationale on moral grounds."

Nixon Attends FBI Ceremony

KANSAS CITY, July 9 (AP).—Clarence M. Kelley was sworn in today as director of the FBI, in a ceremony attended by President Nixon. Mr. Kelley pledged "to serve only justice and to avoid any other force or influence which hurts the cause of justice."

Mr. Nixon, in his first public appearance in nearly a month, stopped here on the way to Washington from the Western White House.

"I will administer this splendid organization to assure excellence of performance," Mr. Kelley said. "To me this means also that public funds be dedicated to public good and that we always keep in mind we are the servants of the law and not, its masters."

Indochina Study Mission

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger is sending Gen. Frederick C. Weyand to Indochina to assess the military situation, the Pentagon said today. Gen. Weyand, commander of Army forces in the Pacific, will visit both South Vietnam and Cam-

U.S. Asks 'Interested' Nations To Back Cambodia Peace Bid

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—The United States today asked the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and other interested governments to give their "serious and favorable consideration" to the Cambodian government's offer to negotiate a cease-fire with its adversaries.

The State Department, in a statement reflecting talks at San Clemente, Calif., between President Nixon and Huang Chen of the Chinese liaison office, gave a forward thrust to the peace effort of the Cambodian government.

"The United States government believes that the restoration of peace in Cambodia is a question to be resolved through negotiations among the Khmer (Cambodian) parties themselves," spokesman Paul Hare declared.

In an unusual second comment, the State Department called attention to a declaration read by Cambodia's Foreign Minister Long Boret before diplomatic and press representatives in Phnom Penh Friday.

Peace Initiative Made

The Cambodian government then called for reviving the three-nation International Control Commission consisting of India, Canada and Poland. It urged respect for the Vietnam agreement of Jan. 27 which called for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia and Laos. And it also offered to name a delegation to meet with representatives of "the other side" with a view to negotiating an early cease-fire and national reconciliation.

Mr. Hare said this was a significant declaration which marked a major initiative for peace in Cambodia.

The United States government welcomed this statement as another expression of the Khmer Republic's earnest desire to end hostilities at an early date," the spokesman said.

Before the hull, troops clash with stone-throwing mobs. Catholic areas of Londoner the British Army said.

The soldiers came under gunfire several times and shot a wounded man about to be a wall bomb at a British pet an army spokesman said.

In one of the clashes, soldiers rushed aboard a city bus as crowd tried to hijack the vehicle in the Creggan area. The soldiers scattered the crowd and drove the bus to the safety of a near army post, the spokesman said.

GAO Assails Wheat Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

sale in U.S. history. Under the subsidy program, the Agriculture Department has paid the exporters \$4.3 billion since 1949. The department makes up the difference between the market price and the price of the government's Export Marketing Service and the lower domestic price.

The GAO said it questioned the maintenance in 1973 of a low target price and the resulting large subsidies in view of available intelligence indicating adverse Soviet crop conditions.

The decision to maintain the price level "seems to have been based largely on intuitive judgments made by Agriculture officials," it said.

The subsidy, which ranged as high as \$1 cents a bushel for hard winter wheat in 1972, has been set at \$0.50 since Sept. 22.

The GAO also said the Agriculture Department failed to provide timely information on crop conditions to farmers to allow them to make marketing decisions.

Joint Committee Urged

It urged that the department form a joint government-business committee including farmers, processors, distributors and exporters to improve dissemination of foreign agricultural information.

It also urged Congress to consider requiring agencies to develop ground rules on exports so expected benefits can be weighed against their impact on the domestic economy.

The Russian wheat sale boosted domestic wheat prices from about \$1.68 a bushel in July, 1972, to \$3 in May, 1973, the report said. In turn, this increased prices for bread and flour-based products, beef, pork, poultry, eggs and dairy products, because of higher feed grain costs.

It also severely disrupted transportation facilities creating higher costs, shortages and delays.

While criticizing the way the deal was handled, the GAO said it benefited the U.S. balance of payments, increased farm income, reduced surplus wheat stocks and put idle acreage back into production.

Pentagon Killing Expensive Plans For B-52 Decoy

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP).—The Pentagon has virtually killed a program on which \$87.5 million has been spent to develop a decoy to enable B-52 bombers to confuse enemy radar.

Deputy Secretary of Defense William P. Clements notified the Senate Armed Services Committee Friday that he had decided "to terminate full engineering development of the subsonic cruise armed decoy (SCAD) program inasmuch as its projected cost is incommensurate with its currently perceived benefits."

Instead, Mr. Clements said, the Air Force will undertake what he called "a vigorous technology program" that will keep open the option to resume development of SCAD or some other penetration system in minimum time if Russian air defenses should improve more rapidly.

The principal contractor for the SCAD is the Boeing Co. An Air Force spokesman said each SCAD, which would be carried and launched by B-52s as they approached enemy territory, cost about \$1.2 million.

IRA Youths Burn 7 Buses In Belfast

BELFAST, July 9 (UPI).—Youths of the Provisional IRA hijacked seven buses and burned them in various parts of Belfast tonight, an army spokesman said.

A woman died today from injuries sustained in the IRA's similar attacks on buses in Belfast, the spokesman said.

She was Mrs. Dorothy Lyle, 47, who was one of seven passengers held at gunpoint in the seats until the bus was set alight, he said.

The spokesman said groups of the Provisional youths stopped buses tonight in or near Belfast and set them on fire. The youths were before dousing the buses with gasoline and setting them alight.

Buses Withdrawn

Army patrols moved into areas but the youths escaped. The Belfast Corporation tonight withdrew all buses, leaving a city without public transport the second time in less than a week.

Bombers struck twice today Strabane on the Irish Republic border. They wrecked a bus and a dry cleaner's shop and two planted bombs. Warnings were given, preventing casualties.

Today's incidents ended overnight lull in Northern Ireland violence.

Before the lull, troops clash with stone-throwing mobs. Catholic areas of Londoner the British Army said.

The soldiers came under gunfire several times and shot a wounded man about to be a wall bomb at a British pet an army spokesman said.

In one of the clashes, soldiers rushed aboard a city bus as crowd tried to hijack the vehicle in the Creggan area. The soldiers scattered the crowd and drove the bus to the safety of a near army post, the spokesman said.

Wounded Knee Vet in Europe Seeking Help

BRUSSELS, July 9 (Reuters).—An American Indian who helped to organize the seizure of Wounded Knee earlier this year today called on Europeans to support Indians facing trial following their occupation of the South Dakota outpost.

Vernon Bellecourt, national director of the American Indian Movement, warned that if conditions of American Indians did not improve by 1975—the 200th anniversary of American independence—"we will blow out the candles of their birthday cake."

"Our struggle is not limited to America but is in fact an international problem," he told a press conference here in a reference to the plight of South American Amazon Indians and African tribes, white-ruled Africa.

Mr. Bellecourt is touring Western Europe for political and financial support for 4 persons who, he says, will be tried as a result of the occupation of Wounded Knee.

WEATHER

	O	F	Clouds
ALBANY	19	68	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	19	68	Cloudy
ANAKAP	27	81	Cloudy
ATLANTA	23	81	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	23	81	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	23	81	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	23	81	Cloudy
BOSTON	23	81	Cloudy
BUFFALO	23	81	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	81	Cloudy
COLUMBIA	23	81	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	23	81	Cloudy
DALLAS	23	81	Cloudy
DENVER	23	81	Cloudy
DUBLIN	23	81	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	23	81	Cloudy
FLORENCE	23	81	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	23	81	Cloudy
GENEVA	23	81	Cloudy
HAVANA	23	81	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	81	Cloudy
LISBON	23	81	Cloudy
LONDON	23	81	Cloudy
MADRID	23	81	Cloudy
MILAN	23	81	Cloudy
MOSCOW	23	81	Cloudy
MUNICH	23	81	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	81	Cloudy
NICE	23	81	Cloudy
OSLO	23	81	Cloudy
PARIS	23	81	Cloudy
PRAGUE	23	81	Cloudy
ROME	23	81	Cloudy
SOFT	23	81	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	23	81	Cloudy
TEHRAN	23	81	Cloudy
TRIPOLI	23	81	Cloudy
VIENNA	23	81	Cloudy
WASAW	23	81	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	81	Cloudy
ZURICH	23	81	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

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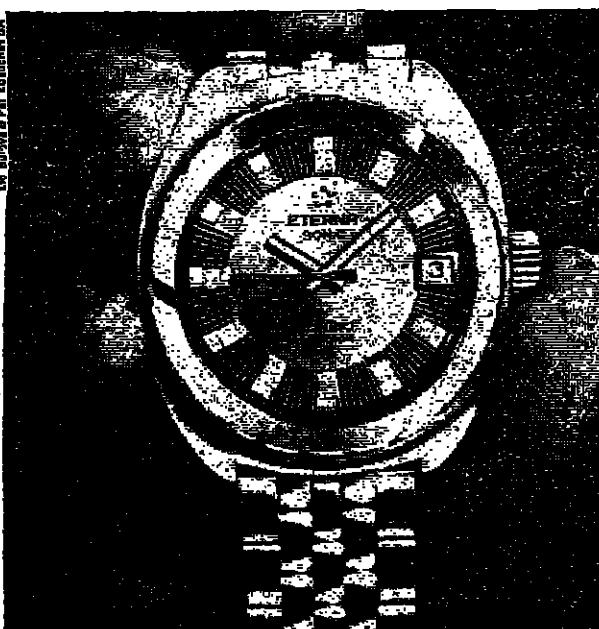
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U.S. Protester Gets 234th Arrest As 93d Birthday Present by Police

SACRAMENTO, Calif., July 9 (UPI).—The state police gave Robert H. Simpson, dean of the state capital protesters, just what he wanted for his 93d birthday. They arrested him for the 234th time yesterday. After a cup of coffee at the county jail, Mr. Simpson was released and returned to the capital grounds to share a birthday cake with bemused tourists. The arrests have occurred so often that a capital policeman once said, "It's like taking the cat out at night. It's something that has to be done."

To Mr. Simpson, his job is to protect the people's right to complain. "Complaining is the first of your rights and you should preserve it. When you can't complain, you're lost," he said. Mr. Simpson has prowled capital corridors since 1966 with his portable walking chair, provoking the legislature to pass a law banning his activities. Red-lettered signs made by the native of Ireland—a former amateur boxer, Methodist minister and Salvation Army major—denounce officials from President Nixon on down.

Reds Gain in Tokyo Election, Majority Bid by Leftists Fails

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, July 9 (UPI).—The Communist party of Japan registered strong gains yesterday in the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly elections but failed in its drive with leftist parties to obtain a joint majority in the 125-member legislative body of the nation's capital.

Premier Kakuei Tanaka's conservative Liberal-Democrats retained their position as the largest single party in the assembly, although outnumbered by the combined opposition.

The conservative showing, stronger than most analysts had predicted, apparently reflected a widespread suspicion of radical solutions to the social problems that beset this affluent but overcrowded island country.

The new "soft" appeal of the Communists, however—who tried to shed their image as a party of violence—helped make them the largest leftist group in the assembly, ousting the Japan Socialist party from that position.

Liberal-Democrats Drop 4
Final returns showed the Liberal-Democrats with 51 seats, four fewer than they had won in the last Tokyo election four years ago. The Komeito (clean government) party, a middle-of-the-road group backed by the powerful Soka Gokai Buddhist sect, won 26 seats, a gain of one, and retained the balance of power in the city legislative body.

The Communists won 24 seats, raising their former representa-

tion of 18 by a third. The Socialists dropped three seats, to 20. The moderate Democratic Socialist party won two seats, a loss of two, and two independents won, one more than last time.

The Communist advance followed the installation of leftists at the head of city governments in Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

All the principal cities of Japan now have a strong leftist coloration in their administrations, although none has had a leftist assembly majority and chief executive at the same time, a goal that the Communists and Socialists had hoped to achieve yesterday.

Although the Communists, with 300,000 members, captured only 10.5 percent of the popular vote in national parliamentary elections last December, they dominate scores of local governing bodies and are influential in many mass organizations, such as farmer and consumer groups, and are gradually gathering power in labor unions.

Senator Claims U.S. Drug Prices Lower Overseas

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI).—Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., said today that many U.S. drug companies sell some drugs overseas for half the price charged to Americans.

A Justice Department study, Sen. Nelson said, found that "many American drug companies sell drugs to domestic wholesalers at different prices, depending on where the drug is to be used. If the domestic wholesaler states that the drug will be shipped overseas, his price may be a third to a half lower than if he were to sell it to domestic users."

His statement was made in a speech prepared for delivery to the Senate. It was accompanied by a chart of domestic and foreign prices for drugs manufactured by 13 U.S. firms. In each instance, the overseas price was lower.

He said that when drugs are shipped overseas, the firms use the threat of lawsuits to prevent wholesalers and potential importers from buying them back and selling them at less than the domestic price.

Heat Causes Outback In Northeast Power

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP).—Power companies throughout New England and New York State ordered a 5 percent voltage cut today as torrid temperatures sent the demand for electricity soaring.

Consolidated Edison Co. in New York made the cut at 10:30 a.m. as temperatures hit 87 degrees Fahrenheit in Manhattan. In New England, voltage was cut back because of the "mechanical failure of several generating units in New England, combined with the excessive heat," according to a Boston Edison spokesman. The temperature at noon in Boston was 83.

U.S. Funded 'Disturbing' Human Tests

'Grave Risks' Reported In Three Experiments

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI).—The federal government has supported at least five experiments on human beings that have been cited in the most recent issue of the Hastings Report, a journal of biomedical ethics, as raising "disturbing" ethical questions.

The five experiments were funded by grants from divisions of the Public Health Service. Reports on the experiments have been published in reputable medical journals and professional proceedings since 1966—the year that the National Institutes of Health mandated review by qualified doctors and scientists of all research on human subjects funded by the health service.

Dr. Robert Veatch, associate for medical ethics at the Hastings Center in New York, who is co-author of the Hastings article, contended that three of the experiments constituted "grave risks to the subjects."

Women Injected

These experiments involved (1) the injection into nine normal women of epinephrine, a drug producing abnormal heartbeats; (2) a repeated sampling of blood from 10 patients whose kidneys had been removed as recently as two weeks before the study; and (3) administering LSD to 121 paid experimental subjects.

A fourth experiment, Dr. Veatch said, involved possible "legal and psychological risk." In this experiment researchers covertly tested urine samples of 333 patients in a psychiatric hospital for traces of a habit-forming drug, "under the guise of a statistical survey of urinary creatinine," a normal biochemical product.

The fifth study, in which researchers administered a pain tolerance test to 41,119 patients as part of a regular group health plan check-up, disclosed that "in some cases experimenters may not even conceive of what they are doing as an experiment," Dr. Veatch said.

He recommended the "immediate establishment" of a government committee to develop rigorous guidelines for the content and review of human experimentation.

Storm Whaley, associate director for communications at the National Institutes of Health, said that Dr. Charles C. Edwards, an assistant secretary of health, education and welfare, would appear tomorrow before the Senate Subcommittee on Health to announce HHS policy on legislation that would create a federal medical ethics committee.

In the study involving injections of the drug epinephrine, researchers sought to evaluate new drugs to prevent disturbances in heart rhythm, the Hastings Report said. The experiment, the results of which were published in 1967, received support from the National Institutes of Health.

The researchers, according to the Hastings Report, noted that experimental production of abnormal heart rhythms "had previously been avoided because of the belief that it was hazardous."

A medical associate of the researchers, Dr. Harry Wolman, asserted, however, that the study included all proper safeguards and that the subjects developed no complications.

Repeated Blood Samples
In the experiment involving repeated blood sampling from kidney patients, researchers attempted to measure blood chemistry, the Hastings Report noted. The study, funded by the National Heart Institute, was published in 1972.

The patients received blood transfusions before the eight-day experiment in anticipation of blood loss due to repeated sampling, the published research report said. Patients became "clinically dehydrated" and developed severe low blood pressure, according to the research report.

In the experiment conducted to study long-term behavioral changes in subjects taking LSD, the researchers, according to the Hastings Report, "claimed explicitly that no intention was made of possible personality or other changes."

In the study involving a pain tolerance test conducted by the Kaiser-Permanente Medical Center in Oakland, Calif., each subject placed his heel into "a vise-like machine and was instructed to stand the pressure as long as he could." Researchers then compared differences in pain tolerance by sex, age and race.

Brezhnev to Visit Cuba

LONDON, July 9 (Reuters).—Soviet Communist party chief Leonid T. Brezhnev will visit Cuba in December and January, Moscow Radio announced today.

Yugoslav Vice-President

BELGRADE, July 9 (UPI).—Mijko Ribicki, a former premier with a reputation as a liberal Communist, today replaced Rado Dugonjic as Yugoslavia's vice-president.



£12,500 Crunch

LONDON, July 9 (AP).—A £12,500 Italian sports car (above) was crushed into a five-foot cube of steel, rubber, glass and leather (right) which its owner plans to have silver plated and installed on his front lawn.

The bizarre action was carried out to avoid £2,000 in import charges on the car, a Lamborghini Espada.

Roger Phillips, 36, managing director of Lamborghini's operations in Britain, imported 105 of the cars.

He had to pay duty on each of them. Now he gets a refund of the duty on the crushed vehicle.

The car was pretty battered anyway when the crushing began at a London scrapyard. The car had been used as a guinea pig to prove the Lamborghini were up to Britain's stringent safety tests. It had been used in crash tests and passed with flying colors.

Now Mr. Phillips has 104 Lamborghinis, 1.3-ton monsters capable of 155 miles per hour for sale at £12,500 and one fair-sized decoration for the lawn of his home at Chessin in London's stockbroker belt.



Associated Press

Obituaries

Sociologist Max Horkheimer, Fled to U.S. During Nazi Era

NUREMBERG, July 9 (UPI).—Max Horkheimer, 78, German philosopher and sociologist and former director of the New York Institute for Social Research, died Saturday after a long illness, his family announced.

As a professor at the University of Frankfurt, Mr. Horkheimer founded the left-oriented Institute for Social Research in 1931. In 1933, after Hitler came to power, Mr. Horkheimer went into exile, first to Geneva and Paris, then to the United States.

In 1934, he became director of the New York Institute for Social Research. He was chief research consultant of the American Jewish community from 1944 to 1947 and became foreign consultant of the Library of Congress in 1961.

Mr. Horkheimer also was the publisher of a New York periodical, "Studies in Philosophy and Social Science," from 1940 to 1942.

He returned to Frankfurt in 1949 and re-established his institute. He was rector of the university from 1951 to 1953.

When made an honorary citizen of that city in 1960, Mr. Horkheimer said he had returned to Germany because he wanted to help a new generation of young people develop the sense of human values that had led some of his former students to risk their lives resisting the Hitler dictatorship.

Among his books are "Eclipse of Reason" (1943) and "Survey of

Social Science in Western Germany" (1952).

Bruce C. Hopper

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 9 (UPI).—Bruce Campbell Hopper, 80, a Harvard faculty member from 1930 to his retirement in 1961, died at his home here last week.

An expert on the Soviet Union, Mr. Hopper served in World War II as attaché at the U.S. legation in Stockholm, on behalf of the Office of Strategic Services. He joined Gen. Carl Spaatz as an adviser, with the rank of brigadier general, in 1943. Among his other duties, he was official historian of U.S. strategic bombing forces in Europe.

Mr. Hopper held the Croix de Guerre and the Pershing Citation for his World War I service with the Army Air Corps.

Wilfred Rhodes

BOURNEMOUTH, England, July 9 (Reuters).—Wilfred Rhodes, 85, probably the greatest all-round player cricket has known, died at a nursing home near here yesterday.

Mr. Rhodes played for Yorkshire and England's national team. He took 4,187 wickets during his career, from 1898 to 1930. Although he came to the fore with Yorkshire as a bowler, he subsequently developed as a first-class batsman, accomplishing the double of 1,000 runs and 100 wickets 16 times.

Mr. Rhodes hit more than 1,000 runs on 21 occasions, reaching 3,261 in 1911, and scoring 39,803 runs in all. His highest innings was 287 not out, against Leicestershire in 1921.

Arthur A. Calwell

SYDNEY, July 9 (UPI).—Arthur Augustus Calwell, 76, leader of the Labor party opposition in the Australian Parliament from 1960 to 1967, died in hospital in Melbourne yesterday.

Mr. Calwell retired last year, just before the general election in which his successor as party leader, E. Gough Whitlam, became the first Labor prime minister in 23 years.

A member of the House of Representatives for 32 consecutive years, Mr. Calwell served as minister for immigration in Labor governments between 1943 and 1949. He planned and started Australia's great postwar immigration program.

Murder Rates In Venezuela, U.S. Highest

GENEVA, July 9 (AP).—Venezuela and the United States have the top homicide rates, according to a World Health Organization survey, which also indicates that violent crime is more frequent in Communist Hungary than in any other West European country.

The 16-nation survey says the rate in Venezuela, the only Latin American country listed, was 8.4 fatal assaults per 100,000 population, compared with 6.4 in the United States and 1.9 in Hungary, the lone Socialist nation in the survey.

West Germany's fatal-assault rate was 1.4, followed by Italy's 0.9, France's 0.8 and Britain's 0.7, which was up from 0.4 20 years ago. The Republic of Ireland reported a rate of 0.4, the lowest in the survey.

Japan, the only Asian country listed in the survey, reported a rate of 1.4, the same as for Canada. Australia's was given as 1.5. Generally, the male-female ratio among victims was between 2-1 to 3-1. Belgium, with more women than men killed by violent crime, was an exception.

The survey also revealed a change in the methods of slaying in some countries. In Britain, poison, a preferred weapon in the 1950s and 1960s, has been overtaken by firearms and knives during the last decade.

In Venezuela, the gun has replaced the knife as the No. 1 weapon.

In the United States and Italy, the gun is most used. In West Germany and Hungary, most homicide victims die as a result of "assault by other or unspecified means."

No one reportedly has been criminally poisoned to death in Ireland and, in 1970, the statistics list only one person shot to death—a woman.

Bourguiba Proposal
Attacked by Jordan

AMMAN, July 9 (UPI).—The Jordanian government has officially complained to Tunisia over statements attributed to President Habib Bourguiba and demanded an explanation, official sources said.

In an interview in the Beirut newspaper An Nahar Friday, Mr. Bourguiba suggested that King Hussein should be prepared to give up his kingdom to provide for a Palestinian state.

Iraq Executes 13 More; Vas Purge Is Seen

Baath Party Council In Emergency Session

BEIRUT, July 9 (UPI).—Iraqi Socialist regime's retribution against those who tried to overthrow the leaders June 30 has completed its initial stage with 36 plotters executed, Baghdad radio said today.

Announcing the execution of more officials after secret talks before a special three-man military tribunal, the radio described them as the "second and last."

On Saturday, the regime announced the execution of 23 officers of the state security service including Col. Nazem Kazanji, director of public security, the confessed mastermind of an unsuccessful coup.

Party Congress Called
Yesterday, an emergency conference of the regional leaders of Iraq's ruling Baath Socialist party congress was convened. Diplomatic sources said this signal the biggest shake-up of the Baathists seized power in Iraq in July 1968.

The emergency congress called for the pan-Arab command hold pan-Arab elections within six months. The sources said it could mean a shake-up of Baathist movement in all countries.

Among the 13 executed yesterday was Mohammed Fadel, chief of the party's Military Affairs Office.

Abdel Khalek el-Samarrai, considered by Arab experts to be the third-ranking man in the Iraqi regime, also was sentenced to death by the tribunal. But his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, 58, Baghdad radio said.

Beirut press reports said Samarrai was arrested as he headed the Iranian border party documents in his position after the Iraqi leaders for the June 30 plot.

President's Murder Planned
A statement by an official spokesman broadcast by Baghdad radio last night also confirmed for the first time the plotters planned to assassinate President Bakr and Vice-President Saddam Hussein, who is regarded as the strong man of regime.

The spokesman said a mu squad waited at Baghdad airport when President Bakr scheduled to return from a visit to Poland at 6:00 p.m. June 30. But Mr. Bakr returned one and a half hours earlier and the assassins could not for fear of discovery.

Abernathy Says He Will Resign As SCLC Head

ATLANTA, July 9 (AP).—Rev. Ralph David Abernathy who has headed the South Christian Leadership Conference since the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated, announced today he was resigning primarily because of lack of financial support.

"The financial income at SCLC has been on a steady decline the last several years," he said at a press conference at SCLC's headquarters.

"We have cut our staff below the number necessary to carry on a live and vibrant program. I am unable to provide any further without adequate staff," he said.

He said that many black sons who now occupy "high positions" will not support SCLC financially. He also said he would devote full time to ministry of the West End Baptist Church. The church has outgrown its present facility, he said, and he is needed to expand and rebuild.

Mr. Abernathy said his successor would be chosen in month during SCLC's 16th convention, which will be in Indianapolis. His resignation will be effective Aug. 15.

Slides in Mexico Kill 40 Villagers

MEXICO CITY, July 9 (UPI).—"Torrential rains" washed Mexico during the weekend caused a landslide on the left about 40 persons dead, the Lake of Chapala about miles northwest of here, police said today.

The landslide buried some adobe huts in three tiny villages on a hillside overlooking the lake near Guadalajara.

The police said 22 persons reported dead in the villages Mezcala and 18 more in Cuicatlán. The death toll was expected to rise as reports came in from the third village.

20 Are Feared Dead In Nepal Office Fire

KATMANDU, Nepal, July 9 (Reuters).—At least 20 people were feared dead today in a fire that devastated Nepal's central secretariat building, the Sri Durbar.

Officials said that most of those killed were engaged in salvage operations and died of the heat and smoke as the structure crumbled.

Sheraton has a new hotel only 10 minutes from downtown.

Located in picturesque North Tehran, the Arya-Sheraton Hotel is only a 10-minute drive from downtown. And 15 minutes from the airport.

Olympic size pool. Dining and dancing in the rooftop Peacock Supper Club with its fantastic views of the city. Complete meeting facilities. Lobby shopping arcade with banking, travel agency and car rental services and Iranian handicrafts shop. For reservations in Amsterdam, call 23.65.65. In Brussels, call 12.30.78. In Dusseldorf, call 1.46.51. In Frankfurt, call 29.22.13. In Hamburg, call 24.24.45. In Madrid, call 222-6357. In Milan, call 65.00.47. In Paris, call 225.42.63. In Rome, call 68.66.38. In the United Kingdom, ask operator for Freephone 2067. Or have your travel agent call.



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Independence Celebrated By Bahamas

Prince Charles Sees End of British Rule

NASSAU, Bahamas, July 9 (AP)—Prince Charles and representatives of 53 countries joined 155,000 Bahamians today in a glittering round of independence festivities on the eve of the end to three centuries of British rule.

The Union Jack was to be hauled down at one minute after midnight and replaced by the aquamarine, gold and black flag of the Bahamas.

At a ceremony in Nassau's Clifford Park, Prime Minister Lynden O. Pindling, the country's first black leader, and Prince Charles were to review a parade of detachments from the Royal Navy, Marines and Bahamian police. A crowd of 50,000 was expected to pack the stadium.

The Bahamas chain consists of 700 islands and cays stretching between Florida and Haiti. Mr. Pindling's Progressive Liberal party gained a majority in the governing House of Assembly last fall, an election that provided a clear mandate for seeking independence from Britain.

Nassau jammed This popular vacation resort of 140,000 inhabitants was jammed with thousands of visitors. Its streets, hotels and public buildings were decked with bunting and banners.

Reproductions of the country's flag fluttered from rooftops and throughout the capital and the 30 inhabited Bahamian islands. Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton, representing the United States, arrived today to join about 300 other foreign dignitaries. Among them was Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa, whose entourage was staying at the plush Paradise Hotel.

Mr. Pindling sent a message to commissioners of all the "family islands," saying that "our raised flag is the signal of a new era for all Bahamians—a signal for us to take our place among the free nations of the world."

4 Food Rioters Slain in Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 9 (Reuters).—Police killed at least four food rioters Saturday after railroad police had seized 20 bags of smuggled rice from a train at a suburban station.

Local factory workers demanded immediate on-the-spot sale of the rice. Police refused, a police spokesman said, and the workers then began bombarding officers with stones and home-made bombs. Nine policemen were taken to a hospital with injuries. When the demonstrators set fire to two rail cars, the police opened fire. Two other rioters were wounded and 35 were arrested.

1972 TriStar Crash Attributed to Crew

WASHINGTON, July 9 (UPI).—A jetliner crashed in the Florida Everglades in December, killing 99 of the 163 persons aboard, because its crew failed to realize the plane had slipped out of control of its automatic pilot, safety investigators announced.

The Eastern Air Lines plane, a TriStar, crashed into the swamp on Dec. 29. The National Transportation Safety Board said that the crew of the 245-passenger plane was distracted by a malfunctioning nose-gear landing light when it approached Miami International Airport.



RECEIVING VISITORS—Former Argentine President Juan Peron (second from left in bathrobe) at his suburban home near Buenos Aires with heart specialist Dr. Pedro Cossio (center) on Sunday. Jose Lopez Rega, Peron's secretary and Minister of Social Welfare in present government, is at right; others are not identified. Peron denied the reports he was in ill health.

Bolivia Orders Barbie Freed

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 9 (Reuters).—Bolivia's Supreme Court has ordered the release from jail here of Klaus Altmann—who has admitted he was former Gestapo officer Klaus Barbie—but he will apparently have to wait four days for his freedom because the rest of the judiciary is on vacation.

The courts are in annual recess until Thursday, and the public prosecutor, who ordered Altmann's imprisonment last February and is the only man who can relay the Supreme Court's instructions for his release, is believed to be out of town, sources at the prison said.

Barbie, 57, has admitted in newspaper and magazine interviews that during World War II he was Gestapo chief in the French city of Lyons during the Nazi occupation.

He is accused of responsibility for the death of French Resistance leader Jean Moulin among others. Barbie was tried and convicted in his absence for war crimes by a French court.

He has been held here in preventive custody pending a decision on a French request for his extradition, which the Supreme Court is expected to rule on later this year.

Soviet Party Official Begins Lebanese Visit

BEIRUT, July 9 (UPI).—Andrei Kirilenko, a member of the Soviet Union's 16-man Politburo, arrived from Damascus today for the first visit to Lebanon by a high-ranking Soviet official since Lebanon became independent in 1943.

Mr. Kirilenko, who is also a secretary of the Soviet Communist party's Central Committee, was technically on a private visit. But Lebanese authorities were according him security protection and other marks of an official visit. Mr. Kirilenko was to have talks with Lebanese leaders, including President Suleiman Franjieh.

Boy, 16, Is Slain In Uruguay While Painting Slogans

MONTEVIDEO, July 9 (UPI).—Soldiers killed a teen-age newsboy yesterday while he was painting anti-government slogans on walls, a spokesman for the Socialist party said today.

The spokesman said Walter Medina, 16, a newsboy during the day and a student at night, was shot in the back in the suburb of Piedad Blanca, north of Montevideo.

This was the second violent death in the 13-day-old political crisis caused by President Juan Maria Bordaberry's closing of Congress on June 27.

Student-leader Raimon Perez was killed in a shootout with police Friday after he attacked a bus that was being driven in violation of a general strike called to protest the closing of Congress.

British Printers Defer Walkout At Newspapers

LONDON, July 9 (Reuters).—Fears of an imminent shutdown of Britain's national newspapers, following disruptive action by printers, eased tonight.

The Newspaper Publishers' Association said its members had been ready to suspend production after tomorrow's editions, but this decision had now been deferred at the request of the five printers' unions.

Several million copies of Britain's national dailies and Sunday papers have been lost during the last few days, with union members deserting their machines to hold meetings in support of a wage claim.

But, tonight, at emergency talks between the two sides, the NPA agreed to defer its decision to suspend publication. The publishers said they would meet again tomorrow.

Response to Vatican Criticism

Catholic Theologian Defends His Writings on Infallibility

By Paul Hofmann

TUEBINGEN, West Germany, July 9 (NYT).—The Rev. Hans Küng, the Roman Catholic theologian who questions papal infallibility, said yesterday that he was not against Pope Paul VI, "only against an absolute, totalitarian, authoritarian papacy."

In an interview, Father Küng declared he would disregard an order from the Vatican to accept its doctrine of infallibility, as redefined in a declaration Thursday, or go to Rome to justify himself.

Vatican officials said in Rome on Thursday that anyone rejecting the tenet that the church and the Pope could not err in certain circumstances placed himself "outside the church."

Father Küng said that, nevertheless, "it's improbable that I will be excommunicated—I'll just go on with my work, demythologizing the church."

Doctrine's Meaning

Papal infallibility means that the Pope cannot err or teach error when he defines a matter of faith or morals ex cathedra, or "from the chair" of the Apostle St. Peter, that is, in his role as supreme teacher of the church.

The 48-year-old Swiss theologian expressed dismay over what he termed the "anti-ecumenical spirit" of Thursday's Vatican statement of infallibility.

"If the church affirms it never made a mistake, it actually bars any progress on interfaith efforts," Father Küng said. "It can only accept the return of other Christians in its fold."

Father Küng said that Roman Catholicism has made "no serious steps toward other churches during the last few years—just gestures." He noted that the Vatican had so far refused to accept the eucharistic communion of Protestant groups as valid.

Rev. Küng teaches dogmatic and ecumenical theology at the Tubingen State University.

A messenger from the Apostolic Nunciature—the papal diplomatic mission in Bonn—called at Father Küng's home here to deliver the Latin and German texts of the Vatican's 4,000-word statement on infallibility.

A sealed letter to Father Küng stated in effect that it was the Vatican's reply to his book "Infallible? An Inquiry," and contained the order to submit or appear as a defendant in a Rome proceeding.

Roman Congregation

The letter was sent from the Vatican's Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the church's highest tribunal in matters of faith and morals.

Father Küng observed that the "old practices of the Inquisition" were still being applied in Rome. "I was always ready to go to Rome," he said, "but under fair conditions, not as a defendant who had no right to examine the record, no way of choosing his own counsel and no possibility of appeal."

Thursday's Vatican declaration, which was sanctioned by Pope Paul, reminded Roman Catholics of the definition of the dogma of infallibility by the first Vatican Council in 1870 as well as

doctrinal pronouncements on the same subject by the second Vatican Council, 1962 to 1965.

Signs of Change

PARIS, July 9 (UPI).—In an article written for the July 8-9 edition of Le Monde, the Parisian daily newspaper, Father Küng strongly attacked the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith for its "inquisitorial" methods.

However, he said that he found in the congregation's statement on infallibility unexpected signs of change. "Under the pressure of [Father Küng's] book, the historical conditioning of the formulas of faith, considered until now as outside time (atemporal) have been neither simply mentioned nor left aside but positively thematized."

Father Küng wrote that in its document the congregation had "expressly underlined" the "improvement of dogmatic statements."

Still commenting on the congregation's statement, Father Küng wrote:

"The sense of the expressions of faith are in part, more or less, dependent on the language in use at a certain moment and in a determining situation and often should be renewed by the theologians. The statements of the Magisterium [the church's teaching office] also could bear traces of a thinking tied to a particular epoch."

"All of the dogmatic formulas would not be equally and eternally apt for the transmission of revealed truth. Often it would be

necessary to add explanations and new declarations. Often it would be necessary to replace old formulas with new ones."

Father Küng argued that these statements in the congregation's document deserve more attention than its condemnations of deviations on the doctrine of infallibility.

"If the formulas of faith are conditioned in a thousand ways by history, dependent upon a particular situation, imperfect, susceptible of being improved, completed or replaced, could they also not often be false?" he asked.

Father Küng also asked if the congregation in its statement had not in reality and unknowingly accepted the principal of historical conditioning and the possibility of error in dogmatic expressions.

He also asked why the Holy Spirit, as long as He is guaranteeing the infallibility of the principles contained in dogmatic statements, does not also attend to the details or language of the statement.

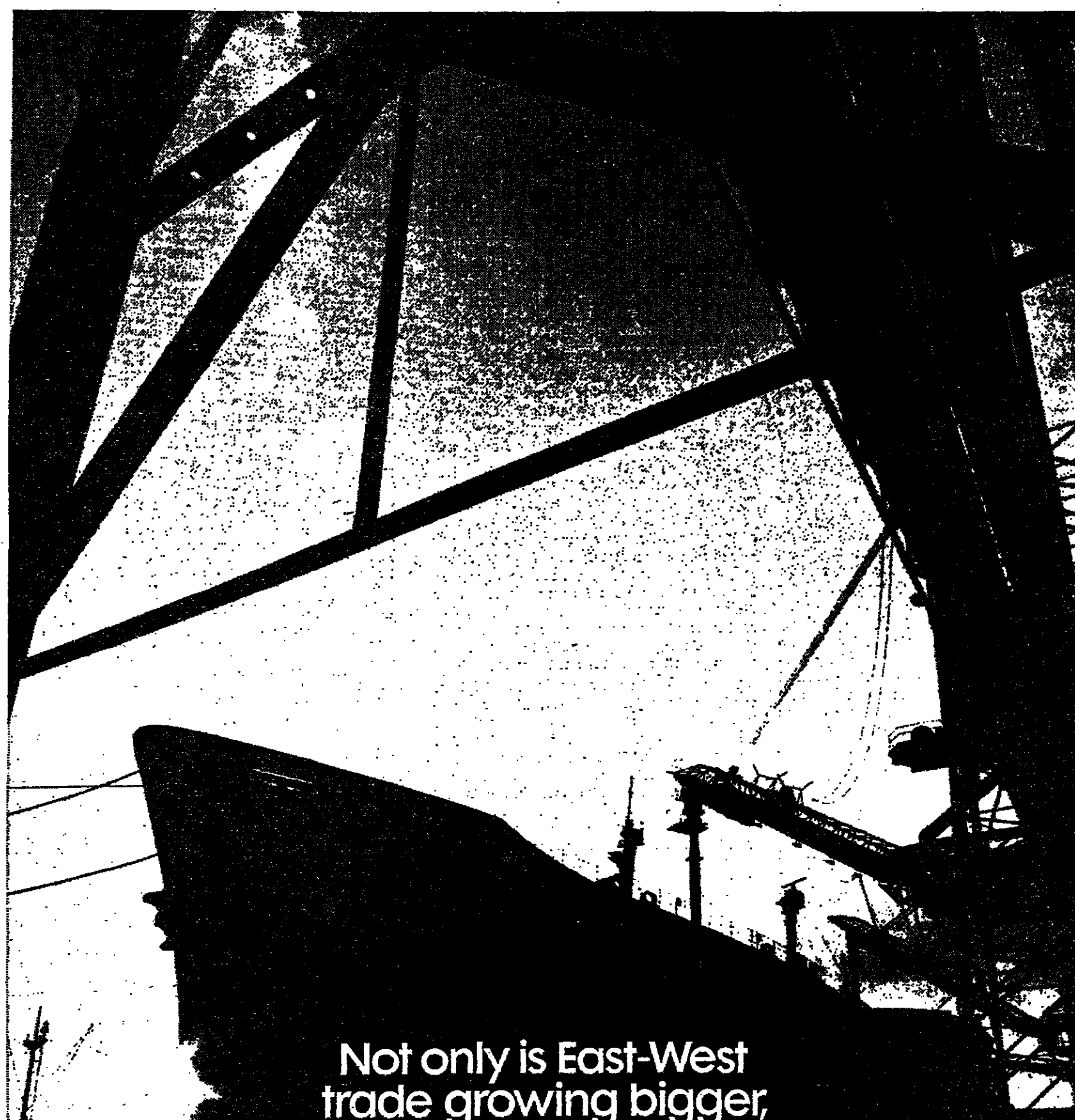
Lansky Trial Delayed For Hearing on Health

MIAMI, July 9 (AP).—The federal income tax evasion trial of Meyer Lansky was delayed today pending a hearing on whether the aging racketeer figure is well enough to stand trial. No date was set.

Lansky, 71, had open-heart surgery in March.

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PARIS

The Coolest Perfume in the World...

The Weak Shall Inherit...

Gen. Idi Amin is known to be a man of many whims, so it is not psychologically surprising that he suddenly ordered the detention of a group of American Peace Corps volunteers who had touched down in Uganda en route to Zaire. The volunteers were held for two days before being allowed to proceed to Zaire. What is notable about the incident is that in one sense it is by no means isolated: that is to say, in a world in which there is so much talk of the might of the superpowers, weak states often affront the stronger with impunity.

Uganda is unquestionably a weak state, with many problems, political, social and economic, that are not only unresolved but in large part unapproached. Yet its leader can find time to address other capitals in most undiplomatic (and sometimes incomprehensible) language; can play the unrepentant debtor to Israel, raise a fine furore among Britain, Pakistan and India by expelling many of Uganda's ethnic Indians, and, now, interrupt the passage of a plane and its passengers pursuing their lawful occupations.

There was a time when such conduct would have brought out the gunboats. Nobody can seriously regret the passing of that day, when international law lay at the muzzle of ship's cannon or marines' rifles. But there should be some reasonable substitute, when Libya declares its authority over a substantial chunk of Mediterranean airspace; when Iceland unilaterally extends its boundaries over 50 miles of sea—and Latin American countries do the same for several hundreds of miles. Similarly, it is demean-

ing, not to any particular power but to the reasonable conduct of international relations, when Dom Mintoff, speaking for tiny Malta, can prevent consensus at a European gathering that has had so many serious obstacles to overcome before it could even be held.

In large part, this situation is the result of a respect for nationalism which, after World War II, reached heights that were unknown even after World War I, when Wilsonian doctrines reached their first apogee. The very wars that succeeded the downfall of Hitler and the Japanese empire have been, at bottom, mostly civil wars, attempts to create broader nationalisms in divided countries.

Theoretically, the United Nations should be the point at which nationalism could be checked, and brought to some degree of international collaboration. But the UN has proved, rather, a forum for the airing of national differences and the assertion of national pride.

Moreover, the cant that holds small nations more virtuous than large, coupled with the guilt complex affecting former imperial states, has contributed to the problem. Some small nations, to be sure, are more virtuous than some large ones. But there is no general rule—except that larger states have a set of broad interests that usually cause them to weigh the consequences of their actions seriously. We are told that the meek shall inherit the earth—but meekness is by no means a necessary corollary of weakness, and just now the weak are riding high.



Two-Sided Strategy of Mr. Nixon

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The President appears to have devised a two-sided strategy to deal with the dilemmas presented by the Watergate case. It is a strategy that conceivably can restore him to his place as the real head of the American government. It is also a strategy fraught with peril for him and the country.

After a period of total floundering following the dismissal of his principal lieutenants, John D. Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman, Mr. Nixon has now set up what amounts to two separate White House operations. One unit—under the leadership of Henry Kissinger, Melvin Laird, Bryce Harlow and Alexander Haig—is charged with continuing the international diplomatic ventures in progress and re-starting the largely roadblocked domestic programs and operations of the administration.

The other unit—under the leadership of William French Buckley, Leonard Garment and special counsel J. Fred Buzhardt—is charged with providing a legal defense against accusations of conspiracy in the obstruction of justice for a man named Richard Nixon who happens to be President of the United States.

Kept Separate

There is some communication between the in-house law firm of Garment and Buzhardt and the provisional government of Kissinger-Laird-Harlow-and-Haig. But by and large, the two sets of functions and responsibilities are being kept separate, with each team dealing with the President only on matters within its own province.

If all goes well, the President's law firm will manage to deflate the witnesses against him and soften the impact of their testimony to the point that, once all the adverse evidence has been heard by the Senate committee, Mr. Nixon will be allowed to appear in a public forum to answer questions about his role in the case.

If all goes well, then the White House operations team will have pushed a number of diplomatic, legislative and administrative initiatives to the point where they are ripe for direct action by a restored President.

If all goes well, Richard Nixon will be cleared of complicity in the Watergate crimes and will be able to resume his place as the operative head of a functioning administration sometime this fall—in sufficient time to take command of the "Year of Europe" talks, the trade bill and other legislative battles, and the preparation of next year's budget and domestic program.

A Huge 'If'

But that is a huge "if." For what this two-sided strategy ignores is the reality that Richard Nixon, client, and Richard Nixon, President, are one and the same person. And the tactics that serve his interests as client may very well interfere with his functioning as President.

That was demonstrated by the flap over the Buzhardt memo to the Senate investigating committee during the week of John Dean's testimony—a legal tactic aimed at an adverse witness, which had to be repudiated by the White House when it was misunderstood as a policy statement by a functioning President. Despite that damaging incident, Mr. Nixon is continuing to act as his lawyers' advice, not as the duties of his office require. The lawyers want him to say as little as possible, stay as remote as possible and allow them to de-

velop the brief for his defense as the accusations unfold.

Heeding this advice, Mr. Nixon has been as close to invisible as possible in recent weeks. He kept his date with Leonid Brezhnev because cancellation of the visit would have been a political and diplomatic catastrophe. He made one poorly-received television talk on the economy and intervened personally once to help negotiate the congressional compromise on the Cambodian bombing. For the rest, he has been as silent as his lawyers could wish.

But his studied aloofness inevitably impairs the efforts of his operative agents to manage the government, for their leverage is no greater than the backing they can demonstrate from the President. His continued silence denies them the one tool that is absolutely essential for success—public confidence in the President. That he resign.

That cannot be predicted now; but that risk is inherent in the two-sided strategy Mr. Nixon has adopted.

The Watergate case has created. But that is exactly what the White House law firm will not allow client Nixon to do. To relent would be for them to abandon their responsibility as defense attorneys.

Fat in the Fire

The conflict may be postponed—but only briefly. Within a few weeks, Mr. Nixon must announce his Phase-4 economic plan. If it is greeted as skeptically as the current freeze, the fat will be in the fire.

By fall, the President could confront both an economic and political crisis of confidence—and a demand from his fellow-Republicans, fresh from a month's recess with their constituents, that he separate the problems of his legal defense from the work of governmental leadership. In short, that he resign.

That cannot be predicted now; but that risk is inherent in the two-sided strategy Mr. Nixon has adopted.

Another Senate Test

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—An American woman who has long been concerned at her country's role in Indochina was told about President Nixon's agreement to stop bombing Cambodia on Aug. 15. "Is that a.m. or p.m.?" she asked.

The ironic question exposed the troubling aspect of the Aug. 15 deadline. The way a great issue of American law was compromised at the expense of other people. For it is the villagers of Cambodia who will pay in death and destruction over the next five weeks for that settlement of the dispute between President and Congress.

But whatever one's moral qualms at any more savaging of that once innocent and beautiful country, the fact is that the compromise was an enormous step in restoring the political health of the United States—in returning our system to law. After Aug. 15, the President promised, he would ask Congress before bombing Cambodia. In other words, he agreed to comply with the Constitution.

It took many years for Congress to work up the determination that forced that result—years of irredeemable tragedy for Indochina and of political trauma for the United States. And the right is not over by any means. The constitutional and moral questions posed by the war will continue to confront Congress, and all of us, in many ways.

The Senate, for example, will shortly face a new test of its seriousness in opposing brutal and unconstitutional presidential wars. It is posed by two pending State Department nominations—of William H. Sullivan to be Ambassador to the Philippines and of McMurtrie Godley to be assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Sullivan and Godley were successive American ambassadors to Laos, from 1964 to 1969 and 1969 to this past April. As such they played a decisive part in what must qualify as the most appalling episode of lawless cruelty in American history, the bombing of Laos. Very few Americans have let the story enter their con-

A Small Book

The human results of being the must heavily bombed country in the history of the world were expectedly pitiful. They are described without rancor—almost unbearably so—in a small book that will go down as a classic. It is "Voices From the Plain of Jars," edited by Fred Brautman, in which the villagers of Laos themselves describe what the bombers did to their civilization. No American should be able to read that book without weeping at his country's arrogance.

For five years, until 1969, the bombing was kept a secret from the American people. Sullivan was directly in charge of all the CIA and mercenary personnel involved, and approved the targets. He concealed the bombing from visiting members of Congress and its committees. When he finally admitted it in 1969, he still falsely denied that civilian targets had been attacked. In fact, villages and towns had been obliterated, as he well knew.

The bombing of Laos mounted under Godley with the regular use of B-52s for the first time. By the time he finished his term in Vietnam, there were 700,000 refugees in Laos—out of a population of 3 million.

Sullivan and Godley have the blood of more innocent human beings on their hands than just about anyone who has ever served as an American Foreign Service Officer. Some would say that they were doing a professional job of what their superiors ordered. But that raises other disturbing questions—questions directly related to the present struggle to bring the war-making process back under the Constitution.

When Sullivan said a while ago that the justification for the bombing of Cambodia was "the

Bernard Levin

From London:

It is no use the government saying that other countries are experiencing the same thing... The fact is the British family's food costs more every week, practically every day...

LONDON.—To say that the renewed currency crisis, and in particular the further fall in the international value of the pound sterling, could not have come at a worse time for Mr. Heath's government is to put the boot on the wrong foot; the pound's condition is the effect, not the cause, of the trouble. The government is in. For however delicate is the balance of the world's currency system, and however significant is the role of sterling as a reserve currency, and however serious is the effect on the pound of the dollar's weakness, the fact remains that the value the world puts upon a currency, and the treatment it metes out to that currency, are questions of confidence, of confidence in the government and people of the nation whose currency is under pressure, and specifically of confidence in their ability to solve their financial and industrial problems, pay their debts, and remain economically and politically solvent and stable. The long and short of it is that no international financier ever yet made money by speculating against the Swiss franc, and that all international financiers read the English newspapers.

Then why the renewed attack on sterling? (And it is no consolation to any Briton at present contemplating his country's weakness to be told that the once-mighty dollar is in even deeper trouble.) Fundamentally, when all allowances have been made for all other causes, it is because those who are in the business of making money out of other nations' misfortunes do not believe that Britain is solving, or is about to solve, her economic problems. They may be wrong; I hope they are wrong; but it cannot be said that their opinion is without foundation.

Meanwhile, the Labor presses home savagely its case on the Tories. Unfortunately foreigners not only read party papers, they also read party forecasts and the like. They that the only remedy proper Mr. Wilson—and, more importantly, by the wild men of the left wing—is for a policy of restrictions, wage-increases, discriminate subsidies and a sive extension of nationalization all of which would not only be about as relevant, when it comes to finding a solution to troubles, as would be the co-tation of astrologers, but make the present galloping ton look like a period of ticularly calm economic sta-

Britain is at present in a renewed economic and political crisis (the two are becoming increasingly interwoven). The government's counter-inflation policy, erected and sustained against the bitter attacks of the unions, is having no effect on inflation, at any rate in the most sensitive and electorally vital area—food prices. These are rocket-

Meanwhile, Enoch Powell, the far, far, has been taking the leader of his party quite as violently as Mr. Wilson. Mr. Powell, since he set up his stance opposition to official Conservative policies and leadership, has picked his issues (courage and play upon spread fears and reassurance) on the subject of immigration while he was in government, he came out a champion of the "home" when he had decided to break with Mr. Heath. An ex-member of the Tory government that first set for membership of the Common Market, he became its opponent when opposition to country began to mount; a term opponent of capital p men, he has now decided to drop hints recently that he come around to favoring it.

In the middle phase Heath, shot at from all sides, has been behind his parliamentary followers, prospects of re-election is rapidly, have been demanding more and more vociferously, and radically insisting things are not as black as being painted.

As a matter of fact, not, but it is going to take them by the throat, the country or the international currency speculators of what Mr. Heath must take vigorous and effective action. Yes, and what a lot no legs must do is to get walk.

re-election of President Nixon," he was thought merely cynical. But the statement in fact reflected his consistent view of presidential power.

In 1969 when the Laos bombing became known, Sen. Symington asked Sullivan whether he thought "the President has the right to put U.S. military troops in airplanes over a foreign country... and direct the bombing of that country," Sullivan answered, "Yes sir."

Other Intervention
On May 10, 1973, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his nomination to Manila, Sullivan was asked by Sen. Fulbright whether the United States might intervene militarily in the Philippines if President Marcos asked us to. He replied:

"I think that depends on the decision of the President of the United States. He has the constitutional authority to make that decision."

In Washington, confirmation of these two appointments is still considered likely. That would be the easy way, the way of business as usual. But if the committee and the Senate are serious about restoring the constitutional balance of power, can they really approve nominations that are such symbols of the lawlessness and brutality recorded in presidential war-making?

What Mr. Heath must take vigorous and effective action. Yes, and what a lot no legs must do is to get walk.

Riposte From the West

"If we do not improve the life of ordinary people at this conference, we shall be asked—and with justice—what all our fine words and diplomatic phrases have achieved." This is just the kind of talk that statesmen assembled need to hear, particularly at an amorphous gathering like the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It was Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, whose candor swept like a fresh breeze through the marble corridors of Helsinki's Finlandia Hall, carrying the theme of a strong and remarkably cohesive Western response to the lofty rhetoric of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

The week of formal ministerial statements from 35 participating governments has ended, and subcommittees now proceed to search for agreement on meaning or substance shrouded under the opening verbiage. This conference may indeed be comparable in protocol terms only to the Congress of Vienna of 1814, but the more prosaic reality is considerably less grand.

The real questions of European security are being aired, not in Helsinki but in two tenuously related negotiations: those opening in Vienna on Oct. 30 to achieve mutual and, perhaps, balanced force reductions and the on-going Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks. The European Security Conference will provide, at best, the gift wrappings for the détente which the two superpowers may or may not hand down to future generations.

The original Soviet purpose of legitimizing the ideological and military division of Europe has, in effect, already been achieved by the Berlin agreements, through West Germany's Ostpolitik, by the admission of the two German states to the United Nations. This belated realization was undoubtedly behind Gromyko's expressed wish to get the long-sought security conference over quickly: as it is working out, it has the potential to turn into an overblown embarrassment for the Kremlin.

Led by Sir Alec and Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the Western allies have

pushed hard to stress the tangible human forms of European cooperation: the free flow of individuals, communications, and ideas. They urged that newspapers circulate all over Europe, without censorship or restriction, that the same television programs—even news programs—go to Budapest and Moscow as to London and Copenhagen. "We should spare no effort to remove barriers which artificially limit man's own capability," said Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep; to make sure Mr. Gromyko understood, he referred specifically to writers and artists. He said people of every state had the right to "change political, economic, social and cultural systems."

In the full knowledge that such thoughts strike terror into orthodox Marxist-Leninists, Western ministers openly offered the possibility that the conference may fail. "If it were to be shown clearly in the course of our discussions that the gap between our views is still too wide, then I think it would be a dictate of honesty to say so, unambiguously," said West Germany's Walter Scheel. "We should clearly tell the public in Europe and the world that we still need time."

The victim of such a confession of failure would be Leonid I. Brezhnev, who seems to have staked his stature on the feasibility of an opening to the West at minimal cost to Soviet interests. His hope is for an impressive list of specifics from the conference on trade patterns, credits and technological sharing, leaving ideological and political existence in the realm of vague principles. The Western representatives, with impressive unity, want the specifics and generalities reversed.

The importance of the European Security Conference will not be in establishing any détente between superpowers; that is being worked over in other forums. What this conference will show is whether there is now, in fact, a community of interests among the European countries, East and West. That is, as the conference moves on, an open question.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

New Tone at Helsinki?

The speeches by Western foreign ministers at the European Security Conference brought significant new accents, an emphasis on differences rather than on an easily established unity. They constituted an emphatic Western reaction against the Kremlin's intention to orient the Helsinki conclave one-sidedly toward Soviet-style détente—i.e., acknowledgment of the status quo and of unlimited Soviet domination over Eastern Europe, among other things.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

* * *

Old anti-Communist warriors have set out for battle under new slogans. They try to awaken the illusion that the European

Security Conference means the end of class struggle on an international scale.

—From Rude Pravo (Prague).

Struggle for Cambodia

The heroic Cambodian people under the leadership of the National United Front and royal government of National Union of Cambodia have firmly grasped the initiative on the battlefield, and have won one signal victory after another in their sustained and vigorous offensive against the traitorous Lon Nol clique. Huddled in the isolated city of Phnom Penh, the traitorous Lon Nol clique is in dire straits. We are convinced that with the support of the people the world over, the Cambodian people are bound to win complete victory.

—From the People's Daily (Peking).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 10, 1898

MADRID.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Ambassador, absolutely denies that any overtures for peace, formal or informal, have been made to him by the Spanish government. Simultaneously, Señor Sagasta denies that there is any question of peace negotiations or an armistice. At the moment, it would be impossible for any ministry to propose peace, knowing that the U.S. terms would be very hard.

Fifty Years Ago

July 10, 1923

NEW YORK.—With the veteran stars still unable to really unwind at the half-way mark, Heinemann of the Tigers still leads the majors with a .416 batting average. Babe Ruth of the Yanks is fourth with .382. In the National League it's a little closer. Zach Wheat of the Dodgers leads with .390, Frisch of the Giants is fourth with .364, Traynor is 9th with .336 and Hornsby is 10th with a .335.

السلامة والحد

FRANCE A Singular Operatic Experience

By David Stevens

ORANGE, France (UPI)—There is something about the music of Wagner that lends them to pilgrimages, as Bayreuth has been proving almost annually for almost a century.

But when one takes this known phenomenon and adds to it a performance of "Tristan and Isolde" that has Birgit Nilsson and Jon Vickers in the title parts and Karl Böhm conducting, mixed in the magic factor of a one-time-only event, and multiplies by the 10,000 or so seats that this small Provençal city's magnificent Roman theater now holds, the result must be—and was—an operatic-religious-social experience that will not be forgotten by those who were there Saturday, or even by those who tried to be there, or by uncounted thousands who will inevitably claim to have been there until the small hours of Sunday morning.

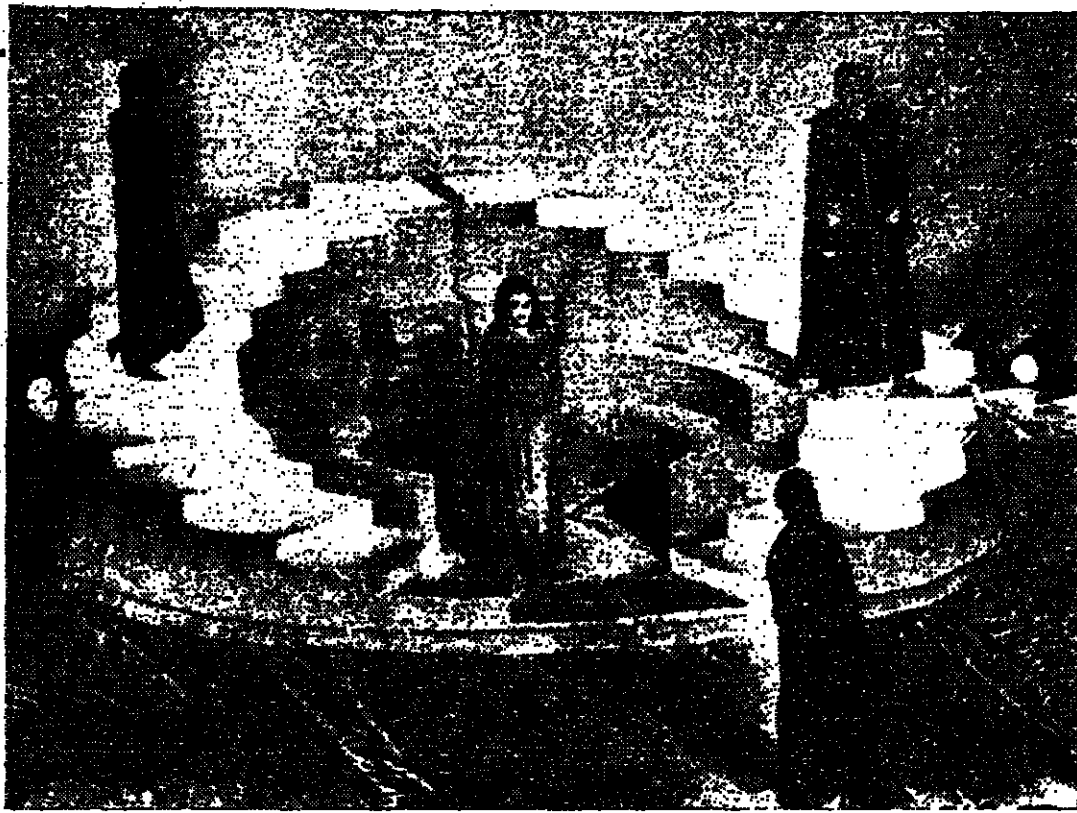
Not everyone who made it did so on time. The French train service was still gobbled by an accident north of here that had blocked tracks since midweek. The logistics of getting 10,000 people into their seats on time were daunting—most of them did, but hundreds were still trapped in tunnels leading their way to the promised land when Böhm tried to start. Their desperate shrieks delayed the start until 9:30 p.m., about the time the ceremony ends at Bayreuth, and when Böhm laid down his stick at 2:15 a.m., the multitude seemed to be even larger and unwilling to leave until it had shouted itself hoarse.

Rockets in the Night
All of this would doubtless have been true even if the performance had been nothing special, but suddenly it was on a level equal to the monumental surroundings, and this despite the customary vagaries of outdoor performance aggravated by a gusty mistral that blew from beginning to end.

Under Böhm's unflagging, totally involved, spontaneous urging, the French Radio's Orchestre National played better than anyone imagined it could. Nilsson did her thing magnificently, firing luminous soprano rockets into the starry night without even allowing for windage. Vickers, in fine voice and, as ever, the most intelligent and nuanced of Tristanes, trusted the astonishing acoustics of the Théâtre Antique so that even his most delicate passages could be heard, clearly enunciated, in the most distant seats.

The visual aspects of the production, conceived by Nikolaus Lehnhoff as stage director and Heiko Meck who designed the setting and something called the conception lumineuse, left something to be desired—although they too were working against the elements and the vastness of the setting.

The basic layout was composed of three nonconcentric circles. The outer one was a ring of light projectors at ground level surrounding the playing area.



Birgit Nilsson in a scene from the Orange production of "Tristan."

and the orchestra. The middle one was similar, but surrounded only the actual playing area. The inner one consisted merely of two curved, movable, 12-step stairways—apart they divided the deck of Tristan's ship, together they formed a fully closed circle for the final two acts.

Playing Area
This limited the playing area to the space of a small indoor stage, which seemed like a negation of the immense space available—but remembering the musical problems caused by the distances involved to the staging of Wagner's music, it was not, it doubtless had its positive reasons.

Behind the stage itself, an immense star-shaped white nylon sheet covered the center of the theater's famous wall. This contributed strongly to a visually effective first act, giving even the distant viewer the impression of riding art in Tristan's ship, with the outer ring of lights supplying the blue of the water.

In the later acts, it seemed to serve no purpose except to cover the architecture of the wall that would itself have been more effective, while Lehnhoff's stage movements—evidently seeking psychological insight through stylization—too often seemed merely rudimentary. Some of Meck's lighting ideas for Acts II and III, perhaps dictated by the exigencies of television, were merely gaudy, or worse, negated

the conflict of night and day essential to the work's psychology. But none of this could detract from the total experience and its justification of Orange as a festival site extraordinary. Among those who contributed to the evening were the excellent Brangäne, Walter Berry as a moving Kurvenal, Bengt Rundgren a rather small-voiced but effective King Mark, Horst Laubenthal doubling as the sailor and shepherd and Stan Urruh as the jealous Melot. The New Philharmonia Chorus made a splendid, if uneven, contribution. It will be in full view next Sunday for Beethoven's Missa Solenne with the Orchestre de Paris under Carlo Maria Giulini.

As designers, he chose two young assistants, Jenny Beavan and David Fielding. Their sets, subtly lit by Robert Ormbo, prince in that field, capably suggest the right milieu without fuss or eccentricity, but neither their work nor Gelliot's has quite the independence of thought or brilliance of execution found in the rival Sadler's Wells production a couple of streets away at the London Coliseum.

Like that house, Covent Garden has reverted to the original dialogue, rightly forsaking the Gounod recitatives, but here they are spoken in French rather than English, and not all the cast has the fluency in the language ideally called for. More controversially the Royal Opera has chosen the recently published readjustments to the score by the German musicologist, Dr. Fritz Oeser. These involve restoring music cut at the first performance in 1875, and the restitutions are not all

OPERA IN LONDON Covent Garden's New 'Carmen'

By Alan Blyth

LONDON, July 8 (UPI)—Covent Garden picked "Carmen" for its final new production of the season on Saturday, and it picked a strong team to execute the work—Zeffirelli as producer, Solli as conductor (his first new staging since relinquishing the musical directorship), Shirley Verrett in the title role, Plácido Domingo as Don José. Zeffirelli dropped out of the project in the spring, a cruel blow to a house that has suffered not a few of them this year. His place was taken by Englishman Michael Gelliot, who has come up with a competent, intelligently thought-out staging, but one lacking a little in fresh inspiration, strange for a man usually full of new ideas.

As designers, he chose two young assistants, Jenny Beavan and David Fielding. Their sets, subtly lit by Robert Ormbo, prince in that field, capably suggest the right milieu without fuss or eccentricity, but neither their work nor Gelliot's has quite the independence of thought or brilliance of execution found in the rival Sadler's Wells production a couple of streets away at the London Coliseum.

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by any means for the better, often lengthening episodes at the expense of dramatic tautness. It is particularly so in the all-important final scene, just where the vocal performances are at their strongest.

Near Perfect

Verrett has all the attributes for a great Carmen, except perhaps one. She commands the stage with her smoky, languorous presence, her easy, natural movements and, most important, her well-varied, rich voice. She lacks only the suggestion of inner tragedy, of the fatalistic, that Carmen must have. But the perfect Carmen has probably never existed and Miss Verrett comes near to being one.

Domingo's beautiful, warm tenor has both the tenderness and touch of the heroic needed for José, and he rose finely to the dramatic needs of the final scene, where the desperate José, tormented by the toradora's triumph, kills his former beloved. If Domingo's burly presence and ambling gait did not suggest the ardent lover of the earlier acts, we were consoled by his luscious singing of the "Flower Song" and the gentleness of his duet with Micaela. That usually flat character was given a more positive personality by the rising young New Zealand soprano, Kiri Te Kanawa (due for a Met debut next season). Her rich singing of her Act III solo was one of the evening's highlights.

Still better was José Van Dam's handsome, stylish Escamillo. This Belgian bass-baritone has the vocal measure of the "Toreador's Song" and you can't say that much of many of his kind today. He also was the most adept, as one might expect, at speaking the dialogue. The minor roles were all well taken, Richard Van Allen cutting a particularly suave figure as Zuniga.

I have left Solli to last, which is unkind to the motivating force of the performance. Except for his questionable decision about the edition used, I have nothing but praise for his interpretation. Not even in Bizet's most blatant tunes was there a suggestion of vulgarity. Everything was conducted with skill, refinement, and carefully balanced phrasing. The orchestra, obviously pleased at his return to the pit, played as well as it has done all season. The chorus, too, responded eagerly to him. His contribution, more than anyone else's, brought distinction to the evening.

Via Lanvin
The new perfume by Lanvin

Around the Art Galleries in London

The Appalling Loss. Parkin Gallery, 15 Halkin Arcade, London, SW 1, to July 14.

In July, 1918, the first battle of the Somme was fought. The British alone had a half-million dead and injured. The total loss to Britain, from February, 1915, to October, 1918, was little short of 2.5 million. War artists, professional and amateur, were extremely active on the front lines. "The Somme" is to be commemorated on gathering such a comprehensive selection of their work. The exhibition includes one of Nevinson's masterpieces, "Banking at 4,000 Feet," Sergeant's sketch for "Gassed," and a series of drawings by Richard Caton Woodville.

Painting and Sculpture by Students of St. Martin's School of Art. Gallery Laseen, 57 Jermya St., London, SW 1, to July 14.

Twenty-one painters and three sculptors are in this student show. Among the works by young painters, specially good are Linda Bonell's "Mixed Media," Stephen Partridge's large figures, and Trudi Jaeger's minimal "Fountain No. 2." And Paula Jenkins' surreal "Big Mama." Quite outstanding in quality is Gemma Jackson's monochrome nude

"Seated." Jan Zegel's welded organic sculptures are strong and uncompromising.

David Kemry. New Grafton Gallery, 15 Grafton St., London W 1, to July 14.

The 22 oils and related drawings in this first one-man show are based on the concept that people at a party, in the interaction of their personalities, create an atmosphere which is portable. The current collection well succeeds in picturing a contemporary suburban subculture.

Takao Matsumoto. Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W 1, to July 28.

Drawing in acrylic on canvas, leaving much empty space to create his effects, and using a few well-chosen components (sun/moon sphere, a leafless tree, simplified rock formations), Matsumoto brilliantly suggests the pure world of the hokku, of imperial court music, of the ritual world of No, while not figuratively representing any of these things.

Mervyn Griffith-Jones. John Whiting Gallery, 22 Cork St., London, W 1, to July 21.

Serene paintings these, in the classical English landscape manner, mostly of Norfolk and Essex

fenland and coastline, with a few London scenes. While still principally devoted to somber grays and others, the artist is, in this show, successfully introducing more color, notably in a fine cornfield picture "Big Summer" and a rich green Norfolk "Spring Landscape."

Max Ernst. The Mayor Gallery, 14 South Molton St., London, W 1, to July 21.

This is an excellent small anthology of 14 works by Ernst, the earliest of which is a medium-sized and untitled oil of 1914, the most recent the mixed-media "Enfant de Choem" of 1968. The most notable is the 1929 surreal "A l'intérieur de la Vie: Les Oiseaux."

Ferdinand Howald. Avant-Garde Collector, Whitelands, 147 New Bond St., London, W 1, to July 21.

On loan from the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts, Ohio, for the benefit of the British National Library for the Blind are 56 works from Howald's magnificent collection, including Marsden Hartley and Charles Demuth, two Americans whose work is rarely seen in London, as well as fine Picassos, Matisse and Derain.

Selected European Masters. Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle St., London, W 1, summer, 1973.

One need only say that among the 80 works are major paintings by Nicolas de Staël, Bonnard, Soutine, Braque, Signac, Roussault, Rivera, Cézanne, Picasso, Chagall, Ensor, Matisse, Berthe Morisot, Kline and Juan Gris; and that among the sculpture is masterwork by Brancusi, Moore, Calder, Lipchitz, Hepworth and Giacometti.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Newport Festival Is Money Loser

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPI)—Although the Newport Jazz Festival, which ended last night, was a popular success, its promoter, George Wein, says that on the basis of preliminary reckonings it lost money.

Total attendance will fall at about 123,000 paid admissions, up from about 102,000 in 1972, the first year the festival was held in New York. However, the total cost will go over \$1 million, Mr. Wein said, well up from last year's \$800,000. Musicians' fees alone came close to \$500,000 this year.

Concorde to a berth on a moored barge, he won the prize for the best artisan in pastry for the year. He can spin sugar with the skill of a Venetian glass blower and his puff paste is light as a cake of air. Mr. Forgerit, the owner-chef of Les Capucins, exclaims "Coudard has hands like spiders!"

An example of his technique is the caramelized feuilleté de poire, a divertissement of poached pears and whipped cream captured within leaves of puff paste.

Despite the bizarre location, the Pot au Feu (capacity 40 persons) serves regularly to dinner reservations days and weeks in advance. Some clients have even phoned from New York for a table. Possibilities are more flexible at lunch.

POT AU FEU, 58 Rue des Bas, Amélie, 733-06-71. Closed Sundays, Monday noon and the month of August.

Because he feels that potatoes or rice are boring accompaniments to fish, Guérard had arranged each individual "plat" with a fan of fresh asparagus tips.

The desserts are impeccable. Guérard started his career as a pastry cook. While working at the Hotel Chillon and commencing the night across the Place de la

DINING OUT IN FRANCE: Where Logic, Talent and Taste Reign

By Naomi Barry

AMÉLIE, France (UPI)—I have not savored a finer meal in years than a recent lunch at Michel Guérard's Pot au Feu in the grim Parisian suburb of Amélie.

Guérard set up his pots and pans in 1965 in a location so dismal that the effort should have been doomed to oblivion. Yet within less than a year, he was a personality on the international gastronomic circuit.

At first it was considered droll to drive the 15 minutes from the Beaulieu to an area of factories and warehouses for a gourmet dinner. Guérard's ever-growing prestige, however, has nothing to do with the paradox of fashion. The master of Amélie works on logic, imagination, talent and taste. His is enough of an artist to admit

that his trials occasionally result in error.

Since his debut, Guérard has liked to serve a salad as an opening course. These are compositions presented on plates the size of platters. "I like comfortable plates," says Guérard, who has a penchant for amplitude even though he operates out of a kitchen equivalent to a good-sized walk-in closet.

The *salade gourmande* which heads the menu is a tonality of beige, black and green. The base is a bed of lettuce leaves. Lighter in color are the asparagus tips. Cubes of meat-in-the-mouth foie gras counterpoint the crunchiness of barely cooked young string beans. There is a lavish scatter of black truffles. Each element maintained its distinction.

The *salade de homard Pot au Feu* follows the same principle but with different ingredients.

Here the dominant note is lobster served in generous chunks. Carrots, sliced paper-thin and previously treated to a suggestion of summer to refine them without destroying the freshness of taste, lends an important touch of orange to the color scheme. Green beans have their place here as well. From the Chinese, Guérard has adopted the rule that vegetables, even when cooked, should still be raw enough to resemble "just picked."

Paul Bocuse, on the phone to his colleague from his own gastronomic shrine outside of Lyons, fervently recommended the sea bass *au verich*, a Guérard creation which has won the accolade from the top professionals of France as the discovery of the year.

The fish is baked in the oven under a heavy tangle of a particular seaweed and dispatched to Amélie daily from Brittany. This

rare fish imparts its moisture to the bass and infuses it with the incomparable flavor of the sea. There is no other seasoning. The dish is a sublime of simplicity.

The Accompaniments

With the bass now scraped of its seaweed, Guérard serves a small bowl of *saucis vierge*. This is olive oil adulterated with a little lemon juice, to which has been added chopped tarragon, chervil, crushed coriander, and a few bits of peeled and seeded tomato.

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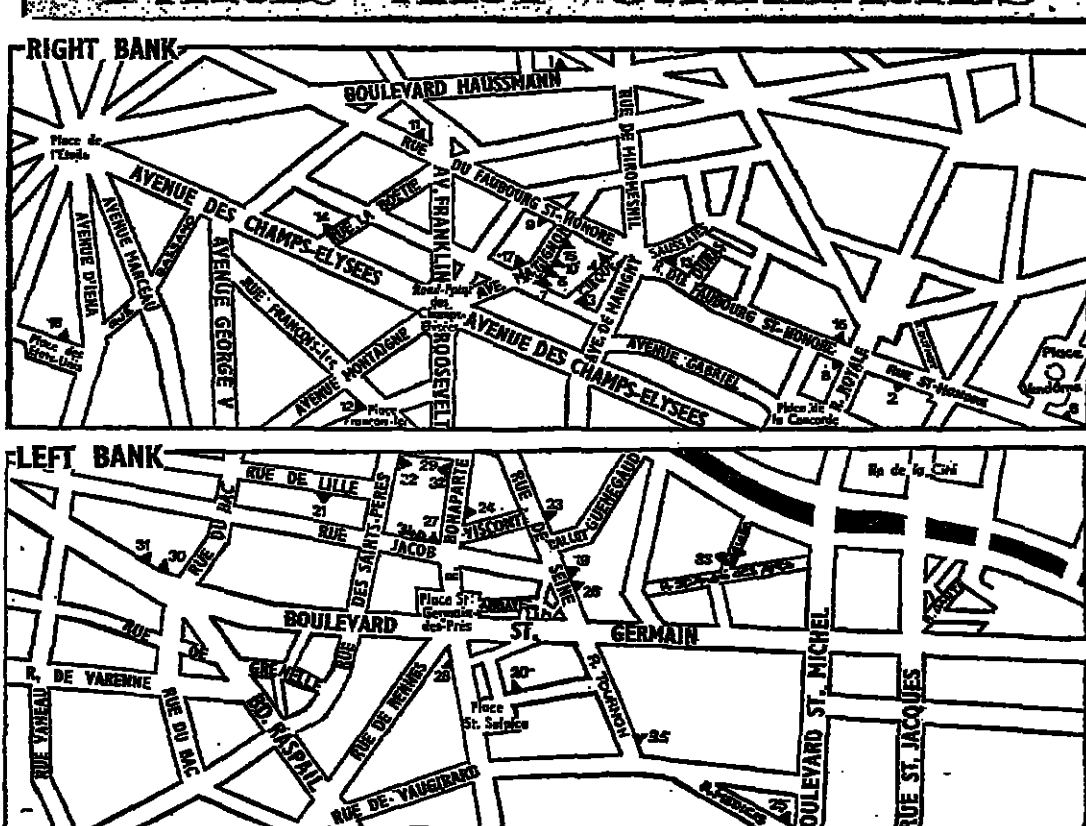
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POT AU FEU, 58 Rue des Bas, Amélie, 733-06-71. Closed Sundays, Monday noon and the month of August.

PARIS ART GALLERIES



- | RIGHT BANK | RIGHT BANK | LEFT BANK |
|---|--|--|
| (1) GALLERIE ARTEL
148 Bd. Haussmann (tel. 237-13-09). Painters from the Gallery. | (12) Galerie de la Présidence
90 Faubourg St-Hippolyte (tel. 265-49-49). Carven, Clavé, Fautrier, Pissarro, de Galard, Gen Paul, Goussier, Gruber, Kallias, Lécuyer, Maréchal, Mouton, Viala, and G. Oudet, sculptor. | (23) LA GRAVURE, 41 R. de Seine (courtyard), 235-05-44. Original modern engravings. |
| (2) GALLERIE BOLLE
237 Rue St-Hippolyte (tel. 073-20-38). Original Contemporary Graphics. Artists: BOURGEOIS, CHAMPELLE, DALL, B. DELAUNAY, MATISSE, MIRO, PICASSO, POLLIKOFF. | (13) GALLERIE JEANNE CASTEL
3 Rue du Cirque (tel. 239-71-24). MODERN and CONTEMPORARY ART. | (24) LES HEURES CLAIRES
13 Rue Bonaparte (tel. 633-06-59). Books - Paintings - Drawings - Lithographs - Prints. DALL, TOFFI, ZSCHOKA, ZAVATY, ZILLIAC, etc. |
| (3) GALLERIE JEANNE CASTEL
3 Rue du Cirque (tel. 239-71-24). MODERN and CONTEMPORARY ART. | (14) GALLERIE DENISE REYN
Rue Saint, 124 R. La Botte (tel. 239-19-17). YOUNG MEN. | (25) GALLERIE DE LA LUNETTE
13 Rue de Médicis (tel. 235-05-39). Original modern lithographs & prints. |
| (4) GALLERIE DU CIRQUE
23 Rue du Cirque (tel. 239-36-36). Modern Paintings, Original Prints and Lithographs. BRAQUE, CHAGALL, DALL, MIRO, PICASSO, etc. Until July 14. | (15) GALLERIE TANIENAGA
18 Avenue Matignon, 350-22-11. Permanent: Albert, Baudouin, Bourdieu, Chauray, Fautrier, Guimard, Works by Fautrier, Marie Laurencin, Soutine, Van Dongen, Vlaminck, etc. TOBIAS HIRAKAWA. Until July 31. | (26) GALLERIE MELKI
33 Rue de Seine (tel. 633-12-70). Herbin, Marinova, Mestinger, Poliakoff, Sorel, Valentin, Vassily. |
| (5) GALLERIE EMANUEL DAVID
14 Avenue Matignon (tel. 350-84-99). MENEGU, HUMBERT. | (16) GALLERIE URBAN
18 Faubourg St-Hippolyte (tel. 265-49-49). From Renoir to Larion, Rich, Lathuillière. | (27) GALLERIE FELIX VERCEL
9 Avenue Matignon (tel. 350-35-19). 710 Madison Avenue, New York. ETKO, SINICKY, VERARD, YANKEL, LOCH, TAUBERLE, DE PASSE, BOUSSOU, KILMAN, SORAC. |
| (6) Colette DUBONNET, 362 R. St-Hippolyte, 242-96-00. Contemporary Paintings & Sculpt. | (17) VISION NOUVELLE
6 Place des Etats-Unis (tel. 252-35-35). Prints, Paintings and Collage by: J. COLOMB, N. FALFARE, S. HASEGAWA. | (28) Présence de la Tapisserie
68 Rue Bonaparte (tel. 325-39-52). AUSSON TAPISseries, MURATA. ENGRAVINGS - SCULPTURE. |
| (7) WALLY F FINDLAY
GALLERIE INTERNATIONAL
New York, Chicago, Palm Beach, Paris. 2 Ave. Matignon (tel. 239-71-24). EMBROIDERY. Until July 24. Exhibition FISSABRO, 1894-1974. Special Showings: NIKOLAI, CALVIN, XIPHOA. IMPRESSIONISTS. POST-IMPRESSIONISTS. Daily 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Mon. Thurs Sat. | (18) JEANNE BUCHER
53 Rue de Seine (tel. 239-22-32). | (29) GALLERIE RATE
8 Rue Bonaparte (tel. 235-16-48). Permanent: BERNIN, LARSEN, LANGELOU, ANDRE MASSON, VERMOREL. Original lithographs by PICASSO, DALL, and Young Painters. |
| (8) GALLERIE DE FRANCE
3 R. du St-Hippolyte (tel. 265-49-27). SERGE POLLIKOFF, June 25-October 6. | (19) LA DEMEURE
6 Pl. Saint-Sulpice (tel. 325-02-74). CONTEMPORARY TAPISseries AUSSON - NEW WEAVINGS. | (30) GALLERIE DENISE RENE
140 Rue St-Germain (tel. 544-15-55). Permanent show: André Marchand, Ravel, Sculpture by Olivier Seguin. |
| (9) Galerie Hervé ODERMATT
(Formerly KNOEDLER)
29 Bis Rue St-Hippolyte (tel. 225-59-72). | (20) GALLERIE PAUL FACCHETTI
17 Rue de Laus (tel. 544-71-49). | (31) GALLERIE DENIS VERNY
36 Rue Jacob (tel. 548-22-12). RUSSIAN AVANT-GARDE MOSCOW 1922. Until July 14. |
| (10) GRAVURE MATIGNON
14 Ave. Matignon, 350-84-71. Original Engravings & Lithographs. | (21) GALLERIE DE PARIS
16 Place François-Ier (tel. 350-42-26). LES L'UNIFORME DE VENTE. May 29-July 25. | (32) LUCIE WEILL, 6 R. Bonaparte (tel. 325-16-48). Painters from the Gallery. |

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Dollar Swings In Reports of Intervention

Low Tests Expected If Minimum Level

(Continued from Page 1)

may hold in their reserves. Spain, for instance, was rumored last week to be an important dollar holder.

IMF Panel to Meet

WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuters).—Finance ministers of the committee of twenty will meet on July 30 and 31 to discuss the reform of the world's financial system, the International Monetary Fund announced today.

The meeting has been called by James Callaghan, U.S. Treasury Secretary, who is chairman of the committee. The panel has made the basic political decisions on the way in which the international monetary system would be reformed.

Considerable doubt has been expressed by some countries about the wisdom of such a meeting, especially if it is to show that there are still deep divisions of opinion on the shape of any reform plan. Other countries, including the United States, are afraid that without such a meeting the present uncertainties in the foreign exchange markets will grow.

Warning on Rates

PARIS, July 9 (Reuters).—John Irwin, U.S. ambassador to France, said today that any attempt to defend a rigid structure of exchange rates in the present currency crisis could quickly lead to disaster.

Mr. Irwin said that virtually all major countries agreed that the expedient of floating rates was the best way to deal with the present currency crisis. He said that a period of transition characterized by continued uncertainty and a high degree of liquidity, an attempt to defend a rigid structure of exchange rates could quickly lead to disaster, he said.

Mr. Irwin, who was addressing a French Diplomatic Press Association luncheon, said the United States is deeply committed to a speedy and successful outcome of negotiations for a new and stable monetary system.

He said the underlying strength of the American economy is so great that it is difficult to see how the market could persist for long in its "misjudgment" of the correct level of the dollar.

Dollar 'Undervalued'

In Geneva, meanwhile, American delegate John A. Scall told the United Nations Economic and Social Council today that the dollar is now unquestionably undervalued.

"The steps the United States has taken to control inflation and improve its balance of payments are showing measurable results," he told the organization's annual session here.

"We confidently envision the continued existence of a strong dollar playing its historic role as a major trading currency."

"We believe that the gradual strengthening of the U.S. position will soon become apparent, and that this is an essential prerequisite for a durable reform of the international monetary system," he said.

Mr. Scall added: "The dollar now is unquestionably undervalued, as I can testify from comparing what it will buy today in New York and Geneva."

New Zealand Cuts Link

WELLINGTON, July 9 (AP-DJ).—The New Zealand dollar was revalued by 3 percent today, and the link with the U.S. dollar severed, Finance Minister William R. Bowling announced.

Mr. Bowling said that under the new arrangement, the New Zealand dollar will be held by a constant average relationship with the currencies of New Zealand's main trading partners.

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late and closing rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	July 9, 1973	July 8, 1973	Chg.
London (30)	2.4700	2.4700	-1.50
Paris (24)	34.75	34.75	-17.25
Frankfurt (24)	3.2000	3.2000	-25.21
Geneva (24)	3.4000	3.4000	-25.00
Stockholm (24)	7.0000	7.0000	-25.00
Oslo (24)	1.3000	1.3000	-25.00
Stockholm (24)	1.3000	1.3000	-25.00
Oslo (24)	1.3000	1.3000	-25.00
Stockholm (24)	1.3000	1.3000	-25.00
Oslo (24)	1.3000	1.3000	-25.00

Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The rates are based on currency quotations in New York.

At Paris: B. Commercial.

Tender on Dearborn Off

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP-DJ).—Dearborn-Stearns Corp. and J.H. Vavasseur & Co. of London said today they had terminated previously announced discussions regarding a proposed tender offer by Vavasseur for 40 percent of the common stock of Dearborn-Stearns.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Singer May Invest in Memorex

Memorex Corp. is holding talks with Singer Corp. on Singer's acquiring a majority vote and having the right to obtain a majority of Memorex common stock in exchange for a \$15-million investment. Memorex has also decided to discontinue its computer products program which will involve a \$40-million write-off. Memorex says the plan is contingent on making certain arrangements with creditors which would lead to conversion of some portion of its senior debt to preferred stock and the adjustment of principal and interest payments. The company says that the transactions would constitute an investment by Singer rather than an acquisition of its business or a merger, and would not involve any assumption of debt by Singer.

Ford Plans New Truck for Europe

Ford Motor Co. plans to introduce a new range of heavy-duty trucks in Europe with gross weights of up to 42 metric tons and with diesel engines producing up to 336 brake horsepower. The trucks will be assembled in Amsterdam. Before assembly starts, Ford says, several pre-production units will be appraised by European transport fleets.

Mannesmann to Sell Unit

Mannesmann AG will sell its fuel distributing company, Mannesmann-Handel-Waermedienst GmbH, to the Gelsenberg AG subsidiary Raab-Karcher GmbH, a large fuel trader. If Veba, after its planned merger with Gelsenberg, unites

its activities in the fuel distributing sector, the market share of the joint company would reach between 40 and 45 percent, market sources say. The Mannesmann fuel distributing subsidiary had sales of about \$50 million marks in 1972, and Raab-Karcher of about 750 million marks.

Iran Investment Bank Set in London

Formal agreement to establish Iran Overseas Investment Bank, based in London, has been announced by Barclays Bank International, one of the participating banks. A statement of intent on forming the bank was made in December, 1972. It is hoped the bank, which will specialize in attracting foreign investment to Iran, will go into operation in the last quarter of this year, Barclays says. Participants, each with a 10 percent shareholding, are: Industrial, Mining & Development Bank of Iran; Bank Melli Iran; Bank of America; Bank of Tokyo; Barclays; Deutsche Bank; Industrial Bank of Japan; Manufacturers Hanover Trust; Midland Bank and St. Germain, of France. The managing director is to be D.M. Oskoui, who was responsible for drafting Iran's 1973-78 five-year plan.

Toyota Auto Output Rises

Toyota Motor Co.'s output totaled 212,568 autos in June, up 3.6 percent from May and up 26.5 percent from June, 1972. Toyota exported 57,886 units, down 1.3 percent from May, but up 94.3 percent from a year earlier, officials say. They attribute the sharp gain to a relatively low level of exports in June, 1972 because of a seamen's strike.

Libya Denies Nationalization

Kuwait Seeks Major Share in Oil Firms

Warning on Rates

KUWAIT, July 9 (Reuters).—The Kuwait government today confirmed that a renegotiated participation accord with Western oil companies operating here will have to give the state a controlling share in the industry from the start.

Declaring the previous accord signed in January but never ratified "null and void," acting Oil Minister Hamud al-Nusli said it appeared at first to be a fair deal, giving the nation sovereignty over its oil policies.

"But on second thoughts, and faced with new developments in the oil industry (an apparent reference to new agreements in Iran and elsewhere), the crown

Libya Talks Resume

ROME, July 9 (AP-DJ).—Talks with three of Libya's largest oil companies on a government plan to take 100 percent control resumed today, Omar Mumtasser, Under Secretary for Oil, said in a telephone interview from Tripoli.

He said that "so far, things are going smoothly." Although the government is seeking a full takeover of the companies, it would be increased to speak of "nationalization," he added.

What Libya wants, he said, is to encourage the companies to remain in Libya as service contractors.

The three companies are Occidental Petroleum, the Amoses group of Texaco and California Standard and the Oasis group of Marathon, Continental, Royal Dutch/Shell and Amerasia Hess.

Mr. Mumtasser had said in an interview 10 days ago that Libya rejects a gradual participation pact along the lines of those negotiated in the Persian Gulf and Nigeria.

Mr. Mumtasser had said that Libya is seeking full 100 percent takeover instead, and in many press reports this was read as meaning nationalization. Mr. Mumtasser specifically rejects the use of that word.

Libya is also seeking to pay for the installations taken over at their net book value, that is, the value of the original installations less depreciation. The companies are seeking to recover the expense of replacing the installations at today's higher costs.

The Libyan government would be unable to market immediately all the oil it would have title to following the takeover, so would sell most of it back to the companies at market prices.

Saudi Arabian Conditions
 BEIRUT, July 9 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia wants the United States to "freeze or at least curb" export prices of products to oil producing countries and undertake a stronger effort to help industrialization in those countries.

"These two conditions should be met if the world's major industrialized nations wish to ensure adequate, long-term supplies of oil at a reasonable cost," said Saudi Arabia's deputy Oil Minister, Prince Saud bin Faisal.

Threat in U.S. To Soybeans

WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuters).—Soybean farmers in the United States may be asked to withhold half their production from the market if the government does not drop its partial embargo on soybean exports.

Ralph Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Soybean Association, raised the threat at a weekend press conference at which the farm group's leaders called for an immediate end to the price freeze and export limitations.

Mr. Jackson said the prospect of a withholding action had been discussed with Cost of Living Council officials. But no decision had been made to go ahead and the membership had not been contacted, he added.

He acknowledged that if the step were taken, it could mean "less meat for the (American) dinner table and bring us to a rationing situation."

Harold Kuehn, president of the association, said at the press conference that the government's action shattered the confidence of America's foreign customers.

"In many instances, the damage is irreparable," he declared. At the same time, he said, "half a million soybean growers feel they have been betrayed."

Meanwhile, official sources in Tokyo said today Japan will ask the United States for long-term stable supplies of farm products, scrap iron, timber and other essential raw materials, at the forthcoming bilateral cabinet-level conference on trade and economic matters there.

They also said Japan will point out that the trade imbalance between the two nations has improved substantially, largely through efforts by Japan as well as currency adjustments.

Embargo Partially Lifted
 TOKYO, July 9 (AP-DJ).—Japan's Agriculture and Forestry Ministry said over the weekend the United States had excluded the "specialty brands" of soybeans from the list of farm goods temporarily banned for export.

Quoting information received from the Japanese Embassy in Washington, it said the U.S. move assured Japan's purchase of about 10,000 tons of such "specialty brands" of soybeans during the embargo period.

The "specialty brands" of soybeans, which represent only a small portion of U.S. soybeans imported by Japan, are used for the production of certain foods essential to the Japanese diet.

Western American Out
 Of U.S. Convertibles
 LONDON, July 9 (Reuters).—Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd. today confirmed Eurobond market reports that it will no longer make a market in U.S. convertible bonds.

The bank said, however, it would continue actively to deal in these issues and would continue market-making operations in straight dollar bonds, European convertibles and the U.S. share market.

Bank Raises, Rolls Back Prime Rate

Half-Point Rise Cut After U.S. Pressure

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuters).—A medium-sized U.S. bank today raised its prime lending rate to 8.5 percent, its historic high level, but then dropped the increase to 8.25 percent after pressure from the government.

The bank is Union Commerce Bank of Cleveland, which increased the lending rate applied to companies with the highest credit rating by a half-point.

There was general surprise in the banking community, since the prime rate moved to 8.25 percent, industry-wide only last Friday.

Banking sources said after the bank's announcement today that if there was no adverse reaction from the Committee on Interest and Dividends, the country's largest banks could be expected to follow the lead of the Cleveland bank.

However, a spokesman for Union Commerce announced later today that it had reduced its rate to the prevailing level after the committee contacted the bank's president.

Not An Order
 The spokesman said that the committee "did not order us to roll back the rate." It suggested, he added, that "moves in one-quarter point segments were better."

A prime rate of 8.5 percent is the historic high level which was applied between June 9, 1969, and March 25, 1970, at the height of the last credit crunch.

Although bank sources hesitate to call the present situation a credit crunch, they say there is every indication of higher interest rates over the short term.

It was also reported that First National Bank of Memphis increased its prime rate to 8.5 percent following the initial move by Union Commerce Bank.

There was no immediate report on whether it too had rolled back the increase.



Frederick B. Dent

End of Curbs Urged in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuters).—Secretary of Commerce Frederick B. Dent today urged a quick return to an economy without government controls.

In remarks prepared for delivery to the Sales Executive Club in New York and made available here, Mr. Dent said, "Advocates of a controlled economy have attracted most of the attention in the past. It is now vital that the public become aware of the limitations and distortions caused by controls."

"Businessmen must become aware that controls restrict new investments and assets and technology. Investors must realize the negative impact on their securities."

Mr. Dent added that "employees must recognize that their jobs are threatened when the economy is restricted and capital investment is curtailed."

He said the purpose of Phase-4 should be to return the economy to a sustainable growth rate "without continued reliance on artificial wage and price restrictions."

At a news conference before the speech, Mr. Dent said the weakening of the dollar on foreign exchange markets "is based on a misunderstanding of the strength of the U.S. economy."

Dollar-Support Rumors Lift Wall Street Prices

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT).—Speculation that the United States will move to shore up the sagging dollar in foreign currency dealings helped prices score a moderate gain today in light trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average opened lower, but then rebounded in response to renewed strength in the dollar overseas and finally closed with a gain of 7.15 at 877.28. All other leading market indicators also posted increases.

Volume totaled 11.56 million shares, up from Friday's pre-weekend 9.96 million but still light by this year's standards. Turnover has been at low ebb ever since the dollar weakened again in Europe about two weeks ago.

Throughout Europe, rumors circulated that central banks would soon begin to intervene in the currency markets in support of the dollar.

In response to this the dollar managed to gain and this apparently was good news for Wall Street, where anxieties have been mounting over the possibility of a full-fledged monetary crisis.

At the same time, analysts noted that most stocks have been trading at or near their lows for the year and that some sort of technical rally was due. But it was anybody's guess how far the rally would carry in the absence of confirmation of the rumored support efforts in European currency dealings.

Low-priced Puget Industries rose 7/8 to 10 5/8. Puget said it will make an exchange offer of subordinated debentures for two million common shares.

Oil stocks generally surrendered fractions. Informed sources in Washington said the Nixon administration is expected to make a decision this week on whether to roll back the price of gasoline to levels prevailing earlier this year.

The exchange announced that dealings have been halted in

Memorex's common stock and 5 1/4 percent convertible subordinated debentures pending review of the company's listing status by the exchange.

The American Stock Exchange index increased .02 to 22.26. Advancing issues outpaced decliners 370 to 234, with 387 unchanged. Volume rose to 2.07 million shares from 1.7 million Friday.

U.S. Growth Seen Slowing

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP-DJ).—A three-month decline in the rate of increase in new orders may offer "a very early signal of a levelling off" in the economy's growth rate, according to the latest survey of 250 members of the National Association of Purchasing Management.

Of the purchasing executives polled by the association in June, 32 percent reported increases in new orders, down from 43 percent in May. That is the third straight month the rate of increase has declined and the lowest percentage reporting gains since December, 1971, the survey said.

New-order levels were unchanged for 59 percent of the executives, up from 50 percent in May, while 8 percent reported lower levels, up from 7 percent.

Production increased for 36 percent of those polled, up from 33 percent, while 5 percent reported lower production levels, down from 6 percent in May. The survey said 39 percent of the purchasing agents added to their stocks during June, up from 34 percent, while 8 percent cut their inventory levels, down from 12 percent.

Employment levels continued to gain, with 34 percent adding to payrolls, up from 30 percent, and only 3 percent reporting cutbacks. A "strong" 63 percent said their payrolls were unchanged from May.



MANNESMANN 1972

MANNESMANN GROUP

SALES: DM 7,200 MILLION

EMPLOYEES: 85,000

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: DM 907 MILLION

NEW CONTINUOUS TUBE ROLLING MILL

EXTENSION OF
MACHINERY AND PLANT CONSTRUCTION

INVESTMENT IN DEMAG AG

Summarized Consolidated Annual Accounts

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1972	Dec. 31 1972		Consolidated Income Statement for the fiscal year 1972	
	1972 Mill. DM	1971 Mill. DM	1972 Mill. DM	1971 Mill. DM
ASSETS				
Fixed assets	2133	1757	Sales outside the Group	5444
Investments and			Sales within the Group	2405
Long-term receivables	864	891	Total sales	7849
Inventories	968	931	Changes in inventories,	
Receivables	1227	1107	Internal work capitalized	7.35
Liquid funds	53	56	Total Group output	7814
	5265	4742	Raw materials and supplies	5559
			Gross proceeds	2255
LIABILITIES			Investments revenues	69
Capital stock	657	657	Interest	54
Reserves, Minority interest			Other revenues	289
In subsidiaries	652	616		2667
Special items—partly reserves,			Personnel expenditure	1538
Value adjustments	289	241	Depreciation of fixed assets,	
Long-term liabilities	1993	1633	Investments and Long-term	
Short-term liabilities	1608	1529	receivables	380
Net profit	66	66	Interest expenses	113
	5265	4742	Taxes	83
			Other expenses	444
			Annual profit	109
			Appropriations to reserves	30
			Profit due to outside partners	13
			Net profit	66

The Annual General Meeting of July 5, 1973, has resolved to distribute from the profit for the fiscal year 1972 a dividend of 10%.

**If you're considering
entry into
the U.S. market,
consider Morgan Guaranty**

U.S. Commodity Prices									
NEW YORK, July 9.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:									
Commodity and sale									
FOODS									
Coffee Acara, lb.	.....	80 1/2	.....	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....
Cocoa & Santos, lb.	.....	80	.....	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....
TEXTILES									
Fristich 64-80 32's yd.	.....	30	.....	31 1/4	.....	31 1/4	.....	31 1/4	.....
METALS									
Steel billets (Pitts), lb.	.....	123 00	.....	125 00	.....	125 00	.....	125 00	.....
Iron Pory Phos, lb.	.....	37 50	.....	37 50	.....	37 50	.....	37 50	.....
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy flt.	.....	63 34	.....	36 37	.....	36 37	.....	36 37	.....
Lead spot, lb.	.....	101 1/2	.....	101 1/2	.....	101 1/2	.....	101 1/2	.....
Spent acid, lb.	.....	10 1/2	.....	10 1/2	.....	10 1/2	.....	10 1/2	.....
Tin (Strait), lb.	.....	3 1/2	.....	3 1/2	.....	3 1/2	.....	3 1/2	.....
Zinc, S. S. L. basin, lb.	.....	20 1/2	.....	21 1/2	.....	21 1/2	.....	21 1/2	.....
Silver 37 1/2	.....	.....	.....	1 7/16	.....	1 7/16	.....	1 7/16	.....
COMMODITY INDEXES									
Moody's Index base 100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 31, 1933	.....	568.5	.....	416.4	.....	416.4	.....	416.4	.....
* Nominal & Asked.									
NEW YORK FUTURES									
July 9, 1937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
World sugar No. 11: Sept. 8-13, Oct. 8-13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3-4-5-3: March 8-9-4: May 8-9, July 8-9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wool: Oct. 23-24, Dec. 24-25, March 24-25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31.0 a. May 23-24 b. July 23-24 c. h.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoa: July 7-8, Sept. 7-8, Dec. 7-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85.0, March 8-10, May 8-10, July 8-10, Sept. 8-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper: Sept. 8-10, Oct. 7-8, Dec. 7-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7-8, Jan. 7-10, March 7-10, May 7-10, July 7-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange: July 4-5, Sept. 4-5, Nov. 4-5, Jan. 4-5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47.0 b. July 4-5, Sept. 4-5, Nov. 4-5, Jan. 4-5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes: Nov. 5-6, March 5-6, May 5-6, Sept. 5-6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.35, May 7-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spent acid: Sept. 27-30, Dec. 27-30, March 27-30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27-30, March 27-30, May 27-30, July 27-30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27-30, Sept. 27-30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
COTTON No. 2									
Open	High	Low	Class	Ch.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jul	52.00	52.50	51.00	52.25	+145	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug	52.00	52.50	51.00	52.25	+143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec	52.00	52.50	51.00	52.25	+143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar	52.00	52.50	51.00	52.25	+143
May	51.50	52.00	50.50	51.25</					

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

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1977-78 Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1977- Stocks and Bonds												
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	P/E	Stk.	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chg%	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	P/E	Stk.	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chg%	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	P/E	Stk.	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Chg%
121a	6 1/2	Sup Ind Int'l	7	8	7	8 1/2	8 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121b	6 1/2	Sup Surg Mtl	8	8	8	8 1/2	8 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121c	16 1/2	Supersorp	3	3	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121d	6 1/2	Supersorp	3	3	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121e	6 1/2	Sasag of Jk	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121f	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121g	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121h	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121i	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121j	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121k	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121l	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121m	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121n	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121o	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121p	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121q	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121r	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121s	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121t	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121u	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121v	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121w	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121x	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121y	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
121z	6 1/2	Satima Int'l	7	7	7	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7 1/2	7 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122a	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122b	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122c	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122d	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122e	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122f	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122g	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122h	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122i	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122j	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122k	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122l	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122m	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122n	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122o	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122p	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122q	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122r	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122s	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
122t	6 1/2	Turner C	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10 1/2	10 1/2								

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